P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,978—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIB OF BO B ROYAL AS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Stephson	18th „
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. [illegible]	25th „
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Stephson	15th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,080.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X........, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETUR[redacted] TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries [redacted] times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd'[redacted] duced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in [redacted] special advantage to Passengers on three [redacted] leave.

For further Particulars apply to

[redacted]

New-Oriental Bank Bu[redacted]

HOM[redacted]

GRINDLA[redacted]

B[redacted] AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked [redacted]out charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY-BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVE[redacted] FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchase[redacted] DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PE[redacted] every description of Bank[redacted] HAND BOOK o[redacted]

BOM[redacted]

[redacted] PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

[redacted] America—Weekly.
[redacted] British North America—Weekly.
[redacted]and Austria—Bi-monthly.
[redacted]Fortnightly.
[redacted]ustralia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

BURGUNDY WINES.

Burgundy Wines are noted for their Tonic Properties, and they are especially valuable in the Hot Season in India. T. & Co.'s Brands are very carefully selected, and are in excellent condition.

	Special Cash. Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Ordinary Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	40	0	22	0	44	8	24	8
POMARD	22	0	13	0	24	8	14	8
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20	0	11	0	22	4	12	4
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	24	0	13	0	27	0	14	8

	Pints. Special Cash.		Pints. Ordinary	
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine ....per dozen	27	0	30	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. **QUICK TONIC.**

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

[redacted]WELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	3
PEKOE	„	0	15
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd July, 1900.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. J. PIEDEMANN to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

MOLL SCHUTTE & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Suprintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd July, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

THE ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is invited that on the 16th July 1900 at 12 o'clock (Madras Time) in the Bungalow of the Collector of Thana, the THANA DISTRICT OPIUM CONTRACT will be put up for SALE by AUCTION, for one year, viz., from 1st August 1900 to 31st July 1901, under the following terms:—

1. The Contractor willing to purchase Opium must buy it from the Government Depot. The retail rates of selling the same must not exceed by Rs. 2-8 per pound than the Government rates for sale, and also it must not be sold cheaper than the Government rates for sale.

2. The Contractors will not be required to pay the amount for establishment charges which they have been paying hitherto.

3. The amount of License Fee fixed at the Auction must be paid in, (12) regular instalments on every first day of the month.

4. License Forms containing further particulars and conditions of the Auction Sale will be shown on application to the Collector of Thana or the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, or the same may be seen at the offices of the Mamlatdars of Taluka Sashti, Mahim, Bassein and Kalian.

5. The final acceptance of the AUCTION SALE will be ordered by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or lowest offer, or to declare as contractor any one who may be found unfit to carry on the contract.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector, Zilla Thana.

Dated, 27th June 1900.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	1[illegible]
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,109
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	11,100	all	...	1.0
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	18
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR. 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	350
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	405
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	600
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	315
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	605
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	2.0
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	265
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	420
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Baliso.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	375
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	150
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,840
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	162 xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	37 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1110
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	140
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	510
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	456
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	150
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	2550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	472 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	170xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 1[illegible]	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	12[illegible]	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50	dvd Rs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs3[illegible]	340x[illegible]
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 1[illegible]	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	23
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Morasgell Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	3371-2
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	1480
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	950

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-2m., 3-10a. Low water, 8-22m., 9-37a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for polo, at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance, 186; admissions, 1,863; prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

THE FORT COACH FACTORY.—We learn that Mr. Pestonji B. Press, the well-known coach-builder, is appointed Coach-builder in ordinary to his Excellency, and he is authorised to style himself as such.

THE LATE MR. COWASJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA.—Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw Adenwalla begs to thank his numerous friends and relatives for the kind expressions of sympathy he has received for the sad loss of his brother.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 6,123; the daily average being 204, new admissions, 1,111; Parsees, 1,000, Hindoos, 3,113; Mahomedans, 1,653; Christians, 357; and 39 children were vaccinated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per French s. s. Indus, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant. Letters, &c. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MASS AT THE CHURCH OF MANORIE.—On Sunday, the 1st instant, the feast of S.S. Peter and Paul was held with great eclat at the above Church. The altars were very tastefully decorated with artificial flowers of various colours. The Rev. Vicar was the celebrant of the High Mass, and preached the sermon on the efficacy and lives of the saints. King's Mass was rendered by the choir of St. Fidelis' Society with much precision. The Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament brought the service to a close.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Left Right	Hume.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adiam.
Valse	Marchen Aus dem Quellenthal	Fetras.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Polka	Rouge Et Noir	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Moodoo Mahadoo, aged forty years. The deceased worked under merchants at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Churney Road. On the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo Moodoo was ordered to remove some bales of piece-goods from one of the tiers in the godown, attached to the mills. While the deceased was so engaged, one of the bales fell on him. He was extricated and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where it was found that both his arms and legs were paralysed and deceased complained of much pain in his spine. He died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Friday there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, two from starvation, one from cholera and one from lingering illness lasting upwards of a year, the victim being the wife of a well-known Brahmin gentleman. On Saturday, a clean mortality bill was shown for the fourth time during the month. The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of June last was 114, of which starvation showed 64, cholera 37. The mortality is divided into the following castes:—Naiks 40, Dooblas 17, Dhorias 17, Machis 12, Christians 4, Parsis 3, Brahmins 3, Varlis 3, Bhundaris 2, Mahomedans 2, Gola, Dhobi, Koombhar, Koli and Dhed one each. Katheria village which belongs to Mr. S. M. Damaunwala's family, and where the principal portion of the emigrants take shelter, contributed 96, village of Lower Damaun 14, and Kharewadi 4. Kharawad escaped during the month a visit from death. The total mortality during June, 1898, and 1899 was respectively 88 and 14.

MR. NOWROJI J. ANTIA.—Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, after 35 years of service in the responsible and arduous post of chief cashier to the well-known house of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co, has retired and started business on his own account as merchant and commission agent, an announcement to which effect appears in our to-day's issue. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Antia, who, though a resident of Thana, has been a useful member of our city; while in his own town, he has rendered useful services to the Thana Municipality, of which body he was a ratepayers' representative for a number of years and presided over the deliberations of that body as its chairman in 1892-93 and 1893-94. In their administration report Government observe: "Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, who remained as chairman for the three quarters of the year, deserves commendation for the energy and business-like manner in which he and his committee administered the municipal affairs for the rest of the year." He is a non-official visitor of the Thana Depot Jail under Act II of 1874, and since 1891 has been exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act. He has been for years past a trustee, as also the honorary secretary of the funds of the Parsee community of Thana, and has been since 1880 a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Mr. Antia is known as a gentleman of considerable business experience and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

DEATH OF DR. ANTONIO FILIPPE MONIZ OF DAMAUN.—The octogenarian Dr. Antonio Filippe Moniz died on Sunday, at his residence, at Lower Damaun. In 1811 Dr. Francisco Antonio Moniz, an old Portuguese resident of Goa, came to practise as a medical practitioner at Damaun, which he made his permanent residence, and where within a few years his son Antonio Filippe was born to him. Antonio was sent to Goa to receive his medical education, after completing which he returned to Damaun where his services as a doctor were retained by the Government for some years. He resigned Government service to practise on his own and soon commanded an extensive commission. In 1839 when Damaun was visited with a most virulent epidemic of cholera, Dr. A. F. Moniz volunteered his services to treat cholera-attacked persons, and Government placed him in charge of Varkoond, where he rendered valuable services which were appreciated and rewarded by the King of Portugal who decorated him with the Knighthood of the Order of Jesus. Dr. A. F. Moniz's abilities as a highly intelligent business man became known to people, and he was placed by the respective proprietors in the management of Varkoond, Magarwada and Dabhol villages as their fully-authorised agent. During his management, he considerably improved the villages, increased their revenues and reformed and tamed the villagers who were dreaded and notorious for their rowdyism and depredatory habits, and gained the praise and gratitude of his principals. For some years he led a retired life in a bungalow specially built under medical advice on the sea-shore and though his sight was injured, he never failed to attend the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar which is adjacent to his residence. He was much respected by people who often sought his advice in important matters. He leaves behind him two sons, Mr. Francisco Antonio Moniz, the Assistant District Judge and Dr. John Moniz L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, who inherit their father's large fortune consisting of landed property and valuable securities.

A BOMBAY MERCHANT ON THE COTTON SITUATION.

THE *Financial Times* reports an interview with Mr. Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, of Bombay, "who has just arrived in England after seven years' absence in India, on the Indian famine and the cotton situation Mr. Dadabhoy is a member of a Bombay firm which makes a speciality of textile machinery, and acts as agent for leading British producers thereof. Turning to the question of the famine and pestilence in the Dependency, Mr. Dadabhoy, whilst freely admitting that the remedial measures of the Indian Executive were praiseworthy, contended that those measures were begun later than they should have been.

With regard to the cotton situation in Bombay, Mr. Dadabhoy admitted that just now the native industry was in a very perilous condition, in fact worse than he ever remembered it before. The chief reasons, he said, were over-production, and the fact that the Chinese and Japanese were spinning more and more of those coarse counts of cotton yarn for which they have been of recent years coming mainly to the Bombay mills.

Asked when the Bombay spinning mills would be able to produce finer counts of yarns, Mr. Dadabhoy replied that such of those mills as were equipped for the purpose were already turning out successfully 60's and 80's counts, of course, with imported cotton, for the native-grown cotton is of much too short a staple to produce even medium counts of yarn. Mr. Dadabhoy further added the view that with the necessary machinery equipments and with a proper supply of trained labour, they would have no difficulty in India to produce profitably even finer grades of cotton yarn than 80's counts."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS AGAINST TRUSTEES.

KALOOSING ZAOSING AND OTHERS VS. THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND OTHERS.

CHIMNAJEE RAMJEE VS. THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed for a declaration that the property, moveable and immoveable, of the late Rai Bahadur Luxmonsing Zaosing, head of Railway Post Offices in Bombay, belonged, in the events which had happened, to the plaintiffs; and that it was not competent to the late Champabai, widow of RaoBahadur Luxmonsing, to dispose thereof by a trust-deed and will, and that the latter are inoperative to affect the rights of the plaintiffs; and further that the defendants be decreed to make over the properties to the plaintiffs. The first plaintiff is the son, and the second and third plaintiffs are the grandsons of paternal uncles of Rai Bahadur Luxmonsing. The defendants are the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Laljee Mansing and Hari Sittaram Dikshit, Solicitor, High Court. Mr. Manker and Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, appeared for the defendants. In the second suit Chimnajee Ramjee claimed for a declaration that he is the hair, according to Hindu law, of the late Lakhman Ramjee, otherwise known as Rai Bahadur Luxmonsing Zaosing; that it be declared that the properties of the late Luxmonsing belong to him; that it was not competent for Champabai, his widow, to dispose of the property by trust-deed or will; that the same are in operative; &c. In the second suit Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw appeared for the first four defendants, the trustees; and Mr. Manker and Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the last three defendants. Both the suits were heard together.

The plaintiffs in the first suit stated that Rai Bahadur Luxmonsing Zaosing died at Bombay on the 9th June 1897 intestate and without issue, and leaving him surviving his widow Champabai, and possessed of moveable and immoveable property. Champabai died at Bombay on the 22nd August 1897, having had possession of all the property from the date of her husband's death. The defendants are the trustees of an indenture of trust dated 25th July 1897, whereby Champabai affected, in alleged pursuance of her husband's wishes and intention, to vest in them the immoveable property of the deceased upon trust, as to the income thereof for herself for life, and thereafter upon the charitable and other trusts declared therein. The defendants are likewise executors of the will of Champabai, of even date with the indenture. By her will she affected to dispose of the moveable property of the deceased. The plaintiffs said that they and the deceased Luxmonsing were joint and undivided, and together composed an undivided Hindu family at the date of his death, and that upon his death the moveable and immoveable property devolved upon them as surviving coparceners of the late Luxmonsing. Alternatively and assuming that the property is held to have been the separate property of the deceased, the plaintiffs said that, in the events which had happened, it devolved upon them upon the death of Champabai. In either view of the case, it was not competent to Champabai to dispose of it by trust deed and will respectively. Upon the death of Champabai the defendants took and now have possession of the property as trustees and executors, and were about to apply for letters of administration to the estate of Luxmonsing and for probate of the will.

The defence was that Champabai did succeed to the property of her husband, but it was not true that she had possession of all the property down to the time of her death. Defendants admitted they are trustees of the indenture of 25th July 1897, executed by Champabai, but they said that the effect of the deed was not correctly set forth in the plaint. They were given to understand by Champabai that her husband had no relations; and they believed that the property of Luxmonsing was his self-acquired property. On the same day that Champa bai executed the trust deed, she executed her will, which disposes of her "stridhan" only. Defendants were executors of the will, and said the same was a valid one. Defendants had no personal interest in the matter, and they were only desirous of performing their duty as trustees and executors; and submitted themselves entirely to the judgment of the court. Defendants were advised that, in any event, the trust deed would be upheld as to the moveable property, and the will as to the "stridhan" of Champabai. As to the immoveable property, the defendants submitted that the question would depend upon whether or not the plaintiffs are the male relations of Luxmonsing. Defendants submitted that the plaintiffs ought to obtain representation to the estate of Luxmonsing before continuing this suit; and that their (defendants') costs ought to be provided for.

In the second suit, the defendants were the trustee defendants and the plaintiffs in the first suit; and the plaintiff in this suit claimed for a declaration that the property of Luxmonsing belonged to him, that it was not competent to Champabai to dispose of it by trust deed or will, which were inoperative to affect the rights of the plaintiff; that the first four defendants had no right, title, or interest in the property; and that the trustee defendants might be declared to make over the property to plaintiff. He said he is the brother of Luxmonsing. The latter three defendants falsely alleged that they are the coparceners or heirs of the deceased. They had filed a suit in this court against the trustee defendants, falsely laying claim to the property of the deceased.

In their defence to the second suit, the trustee defendants submitted themselves in all things to the directions of the court. They submitted to the court whether, and to what extent, the trusts of the deed, and the dispositions of the will of Champabai are good and valid in law. The other defendants, in their written statement, denied that plaintiff was one of the heirs of the deceased, or his brother; and that their claims are perfectly valid and just; and that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	5	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	10	11	160
Total plague deaths to date	75,602	61,449	
Same date last year	11	8	61
Small-pox	0	2	
Cholera	16	21	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 20th June 1900 = 1,98,775.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 20th June, 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 20th June, 1900.	During 1898-1899, up to 20th June, 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,345	2,574
Jains	2	1,055	1,318
High Caste Hindus	335	59,789	61,279
Low Caste Hindus	618	82,253	94,219
Mussalmans	36	11,677	21,147
Parsees	0	1,689	8,236
Jews	0	629	765
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	0	228	261
Native Christians	4	1,936	3,174
Other Nationalities	8	1,416	1,701
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1033	1,62,290	1,98,775

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

COTTON "SODA" TRANSACTIONS.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, delivered judgment yesterday morning in a case, in which Tarachund Lukhmidas and another sought to recover from Megraj Gungabux a sum of Rs. 1,000, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs owing to the defendant's failure to give delivery of one hundred bales of new fully good Bengal cotton, which the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiffs on 27th April last at Rs. 216 per candy. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant, a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages sustained by them owing to his failure to give delivery of one hundred bales of new fully good Bengal cotton, which, as the plaintiffs alleged, the defendant agreed to sell to them on the 27th April last at Rs. 216-8 per candy, deliverable from 15th to 25th May last, subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The plaintiffs assess their damages at the difference between the contract price Rs. 216-8 and the market rate on the due date, which they place at Rs. 210. The damages thus amount to Rs. 1,110-3-9, of which the plaintiffs have abandoned Rs. 110-3 to prevent the possibility of the defendant getting the case transferred to the High Court. Only two questions arise in the case: (1) Whether there was ever a complete contract between the plaintiffs and the defendant of such a nature that the plaintiffs could claim performance of it from the defendant, and in the event of a breach on his part, claim damages from him for its non-performance; and (2) what was the market rate of the class of cotton on the due date by which such damages should be assessed. With regard to the first point it should be stated that both the plaintiffs and the defendant are brokers in cotton. The plaintiffs also do business in that commodity on their own account. At the same time both the plaintiffs and the defendant follow the practice which obtains among brokers in the city and no doubt elsewhere of making what are known as "Matha Pota Sodas," that is to say they make "Sodas" without giving the name of the principals and trust to being able at a later date to get some substantial merchant or shroff to take up the "Soda" they have made, sign the written contract in respect of the transaction and eventually to give or take delivery of the goods as the case may be. If the broker fails to give a name or to get some substantial party to make up the contract, he, of course, remains liable to make good any loss or damage which the opposite party has incurred by his so dealing. By "opposite party" I mean the party who would be entitled to claim performance of the contract. It may here be stated that brokers make use of the practice above mentioned to carry out what are really mere wagers on their part. They have shroffs in the bazaar who are willing for a commission to have the "sodas" registered in their books, to sign the contracts and assume the place of principals. Meanwhile the brokers deal with the contracts as if they were their own and pay or receive differences as the case may be by settling either before or on the due date. The plaintiffs and the defendant had large transactions of this nature and admittedly the defendant paid plaintiffs considerable sums as losses in respect of the March "Vaida," though I cannot see that there was any legal liability on him to do so. To pass to the transaction in question: Admittedly on the 27th April defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiffs one hundred bales new fully good Bengal cotton at Rs. 216-8 per candy, delivery 15th to 25th May, subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. There is some variance in the evidence as to what further was said at the time the "soda" was made. The plaintiffs say that he was not asked to, nor did he name any shroff, but that he requested the defendant to name one on his part, having in his own mind the name of Ramgopal Mahadevprasad as the shroff who would register the "soda" on his behalf. The defendant on the other hand swears that he gave the name of Dewkarandas Ramkoomar as his shroff at the time of making the contract and alleges that the plaintiffs were in default in submitting no shroff's name to him. Defendant tries to corroborate his story by an entry in his books, which shows, he had made a "Matha Pota Soda" on the 25th April for one hundred bales of new fully good Bengal cotton, with one Rampprasad Fullchund, whose shroff was Dewkarandas Ramkoomar, but I am of opinion that this is not satisfactorily proved. I think it most probable that neither plaintiff Tarachund nor the defendant named any shroff at the actual time of making the "soda," but according to their usual practice left that to be done at a later stage. This agrees with what the plaintiff Tarachund says and what I have no doubt was the case, namely, that on the 15th or 16th May he saw the defendant and called on him to name his shroff. He then named Jethmull Kanayalal and took Tarachund to that firm. Their munim Baijnath, however, declined to register the defendant's "soda." The defendant thereupon gave the name of Dewkarandas Ramkumar and Tarachund gave that of Ramgopal Mahadevprasad. The defendant, however, brought no contract signed by Dewkarandas Ramkumar and nothing further seems to have been done by either party until the 23rd May, when plaintiff Tarachund wrote to defendant a letter (Exhibit C) asking him to send them a contract in the name of Messrs. Ramgopal Mahadevprasad as purchaser or send a delivery order within due time. This letter seems to have reached the defendant on the morning of the 25th May about 10 a.m., but he sent no reply and took no step in the matter. On the 25th May the plaintiffs billed defendant for the difference in price, viz, Rs. 1,110-6 and subsequently filed this suit. The question is whether under these circumstances there was such a contract between the plaintiffs and defendant as plaintiffs could enforce or in respect of which they can now claim damages. It was argued on behalf of the defendant and not without some show of reason that no names of shroffs having been furnished, before 15th May, the opening date of the "vaida," there could be no complete contract as by the very terms of the contract, a seller must have those ten days in which to deliver. If it were necessary to decide this point, I should, I think, have had to take further evidence on both sides, but as I look at the case, it is unnecessary to decide it. The defendant admits that in practice it is sufficient if the names be furnished by the 16th or 17th. Now what was the position of the parties at that time? It was contended for the plaintiffs that no names having been submitted on either sides the parties remained liable to one another as principals. The broker who makes default in naming his principal, is, as I have mentioned above, personally liable; but his liability is not that of a principal to the contract, but of an agent who has untruly represented himself to be the authorised agent of another (see I. C. Act. S. 235). It does not necessarily follow that the other broker, if he be also merely an agent, can enforce that liability. As an agent he certainly cannot do so. The plaintiff Tarachand reiterated repeatedly the fact that he and the defendant remained as principals. But no one reading his evidence, can, I think, come to any other conclusion than that whatever might have been their relations at the commencement at the interview of the 15th or 16th May, both he and the defendant assumed the position of agents, who had disclosed their principals. Tarachund gave the name of Ramgopal Mahadevprasad. Defendant gave that of Dewkarandas Ramkumar. These shroffs were to be entered in the contracts as purchaser and seller and were to sign the contract as principals. That this was so is further borne out by plaintiffs' letter of the 23rd May in which they distinctly put forward Ramgopal Mahadevprasad as the purchaser. How then can plaintiffs now recile from that position and endeavour again to assume the role of principals. I do not think that they can do so. Section 235 is explicit in its terms and would cover the case, I think, even though the fact of the plaintiffs agency only became known to the defendant on the 15th or 16th. As a matter of fact, however, I am inclined to think that throughout it was the intention on both sides that names of shroffs as principals should be given, and that the contract should be made in their names as principals. Under these circumstances, then, I am of opinion, that plaintiffs were merely agents in the transaction, and that inasmuch as the contract was never adopted by the principals named by the parties as their own, there never was any complete contract which was capable of enforcement. In any event the plaintiffs being merely agents, could not enforce it. This being so, it becomes unnecessary to go into the second and more difficult question of what should be taken as the rate of the 25th May, for the assessments of damages and it is a matter of regret that so much time should have been taken up in recording that evidence, unless perhaps, it can be made use of in some of the numerous cases, which, I understand, are pending and in which same question arises. This suit is dismissed and the defendant's professional costs Rs. 51 certified. The judgment is contingent on the opinion of the High Court.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Agent at Dir, Swat and Chitral, proceeds on three months' leave shortly, his place being taken by Captain Gurdon. Captain Miles, Special Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit, will take up Captain Gurdon's political duties in Chitral.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH VS. ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

PLAYED on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Telegraph by 13 runs. The scoring was low on both sides, owing to the pitch favoring the bowlers. Sargon 25 and Fitzherbert 14 were the best in the batting line for the A. and N.; and for the Telegraph Netscher 27, Chitts 16, Johnson not out 11 and D'Souza 10 did best. Johnson took 3 for 12, D'Souza 2 for 8. Gunnoo 5 for 33 and Poyntz 5 for 13 for their respective sides. Scores:—

A. AND N.

Sargon, c D'Souza, b Johnson	25
Long, b Netscher	4
Pereira, b Netscher	0
Snow, b Chitts E	7
Gunnoo, run out	0
Fitzherbert, run out	14
Poyntz, b D'Souza	0
Dean, b Johnson	0
Gonsalves, b D'Souza	2
Mehta, not out	0
D'Souza, c and b Johnson	3
Extras	11
Total	66

TELEGRAPH.

Rozario, s Snow, b Gunnoo	6
D'Souza, b Gunnoo	10
Netscher, b Poyntz	27
Chitts E, b Poyntz	16
Parker, b Gunnoo	2
Perkins, c Fitzherbert, b Poyntz	0
Johnson, not out	11
Farrington, b Gunnoo	0
Chitts L, c Gunnoo, b Poyntz	0
Sullivan, b Gunnoo	1
Chokra, b Poyntz	1
Extras	5
Total	79

CUSTOMS VS. MUNICIPAL.

The second match of the season was played on Saturday last, on the Oval, between the Municipal Cricket Club and the Bombay Customs Club, resulting in a win for the former team by 62 runs and 3 wickets. The following is the score:—

CUSTOMS.

H Williams, c and b Chonker	0
H Cassell, c and b Chonker	0
W Conali, b Kaka	1
P Boylette, c and b Kaka	4
D Raja, run out	7
R Silkirk, c and b Chonker	0
J Mooney, c Chonker	2
Blumb, b Chonker	1
H Thomas, c Chonker	0
Sroggie, not out	0
Clarke, b Kaka	0
Total	15

MUNICIPAL.

Gazdar, c and b Silkirk	4
Vakharia c and b Raja	28
Balsara, c and b Mooney	4
N R Daruwala, b Silkirk	0
Chonker, b Raja	23
S M Kaka, c and b Raja	10
P J Chinoy, b Thomas	0
N B Dadarkar, not out	2
Kirtikar, not out	2
M Wadia Chambare	did not bat,
Extras	4
Total	77

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADE MARK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case, in which Mr. T. L. Roberts, the agent and constituted attorney in Bombay, of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke charged Sorabji Dossabhoy Marker, a trader, with fraudulently using the W. Brand trade-mark, the property of the above Company, on certain drums containing turpentine oil. Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Brown, solicitor, for the defendant. The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. The magistrate remarked that the defence raised by Mr. Brown was that the accused had never anything to do with the management of the shop; but he was a partner of Dhunjishaw Framji, who was the sole manager. Moreover, he was not criminally liable for the act of his partner, and that he had acted in this matter without intent to defraud and in good faith. His Worship held that Dhunjishaw had entire control over the business, because the accused had no experience in the paint and varnish line, while Dhunjishaw was an expert. The latter never kept in stock the W. Brand drums, but, whenever required, purchased them from Kikabhoy Tyebji, the witness in the case On the 5th May he purchased four more drums from Kikabhoy, which were those subsequently seized and brought to court. Dhunjishaw did not know that they were adulterated, still less the accused. The W. Brand was often bought from Kikabhoy's shop, and there was no reason to suspect the genuineness of this supply. Assuming Dhunjishaw not to be accused's partner in business, and as his servant only, the court had no hesitation in holding that the accused had no intention to defraud in selling the drums purchased from Kikabhoy's shop; that he had no reason to suspect the genuineness of these drums; and that his and Dhunjishaw's action was *bona fide* and innocent. It must also be remembered that on the very first day the accused gave all the information in his possession to the prosecution, which was practically the same as was brought out in court later in the course of the defence. The accused was acquitted.

TWO SORTS OF FATIGUE.

To be tired is nothing. The bodily powers are more or less exhausted for the time being. No harm is done. The sources of strength are not impaired. Food and rest will set things to right. We shall sleep all the better for having come home under the soothing influence of fatigue. It is nature's narcotic, leaving no headaches or bewildered brains behind it. It is the highest licence to knock off work; it is an order for tomorrow's supply of vigour. The man who was never tired with honest labour has missed one of life's luxuries.

But the thing this woman talks of is very different. Rest does not relieve it; the cheerfulness and refreshment of the evening meal cannot be used as an antidote to it; its a sort of weakness which neither welcomes the darkness nor has hope in the dawn.

"Ever since I was a girl of twelve years of age," she says. "I have been weak and ailing. I had no strength or energy, and was always low and languid. I had a poor appetite and the little food I took gave me great pain at the chest and through to my back.

"My skin was yellow, and I had a constant pain at my right side. From time to time I was taken with spasms, and for hours was racked with pain. I lost much sleep, and had often to sit up in bed. I had a gnawing pain and a sinking in the stomach which made me feel as if I had no strength left.

"In this low state I continued for years, being sometimes better and again worse, but never free from pain. "I got so extremely weak" that I often thought I should never live.

"In March, 1893, my mother-in-law told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and how it had done her good. I got a bottle from Mr F. Hudson, chemist. Eccl shall, and when I had taken it a short time I found great benefit. My food agreed with me and I felt stronger. I kept on taking it, and soon was better than I had been for years.

"Since then I have kept the medicine in the house, and whenever I feel anything of my old complaint it never fails to ease me. "I am now in good health," for which I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) Mrs. Esther L. Palin, Cotes Heath Bank, Standon, near Crewe, Nov. 1st, 1895."

Mr. Frank T. Hudson, the chemist whom Mrs. Palin names, informs us that he has known her for some years, and vouches for the accuracy of her statement.

In the absence of definite information we can do no more than speculate as to the original cause of this lady having become, at so early an age, a victim of indigestion. The unhappy fact, however, is that there are multitudes of children usually girls, who suffer in the same way. They are anæmic, pale, weak, low-spirited, short of breath, and generally incapable. Every doctor comes across them in his practice and plenty of trouble and worry he has in trying—commonly with poor success—to cure them. The fundamental defect with these young people is a congenitally bad digestion The stomach is dull, weak, cold and torpid; hence food does not nourish, and all the symptoms and results of non-nutrition follow, as described by Mrs. Palin. The patient may die—helpless to resist—of some acute, disease like pneumonia or quick consumption or linger "along for many years as" she did, bearing a load of illness and pain that is pitiable to see.

In these sad cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a record of cures, even in advanced life, which stamp it as a genuine remedy. It goes to the root of the trouble, the incompetent stomach and liver, stimulates them to normal action, and thus ensures a radical recovery. Despite their dismal past many a woman having used the Syrup, says with Mrs. Palin, "I am now in good health."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Monday:—Pressure has increased slightly in Bombay and decreased slightly in North-West India and Burma. It is in considerable to large defect over great part of Northern India and normal over greater part of the Peninsula. Rain has continued in Burma, Assam, and East and North Bengal. Only light rain has fallen on the West Coast and few local showers in Deccan and Central Provinces; the most important falls being three inches at Tavoy, four at Mymensing, and three at Belgaum. Winds have increased in strength in Sind, Kathiwar and Konkan coasts. Temperature continues very high in North-West and Central India. Maximum or day temperatures increased 15 degrees above normal in Central India and Berar, 14 in Punjab, 13 in Rajputana and Central Provinces and 12 in North-Western Provinces. At Jacobabad maximum temperature yesterday was 123 degrees, and at Sialkot and Peshawar 118 degrees.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 65	18 28	20 10	18 26
Monday, 2nd July	0 84	2 30	2 41	3 12
Total	20 50	20 58	22 51	21 38
Total fall to July 2nd 1899	20 12	20 47	25 76	22 97
Total fall to July 2nd 1898	26 27	27 90	27 96	27 89

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Previously registered	17	20
Monday, July 2nd, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	2	30
Total	19	50

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	11	83
On 30th June, 1900	1	41
Total	13	24

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	1	77
Friday, 29th June, 1900	0	0
Saturday, 30th June 1900	0	0
Total	1	77
Total up to 30th June, 1899	20	46

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callout standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·270	S	3	116·1	88·5	32	...	0·22	—1·88
Sirsa	29·241	SSW	13	112·3	96·1	41	...	0·61	—1·53
Delhi	29·377	W	5	105·7	93·9	38	...	1·38	—2·64
Agra	29·347	SW	6	108·0	92·9	[illegible]	...	1.14	—1·91
Cawnpore	29·360	SSW	5	103·0	88·5	55	...	1·85	...
Allahabad	29·368	W	10	111·1	91·2	40	...	0·24	—6·11
Jhansi	29·409	SSW	8	113·4	92·2	41	...	0·39	—5·25
Jacobabad	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
Karachi	29·417	WSW	16	97·4	84·8	83	..	0·00	—0·63
Jeypore	29·421	WSW	10	112·2	90·1	47	...	0·76	—2·32
Ajmere	29·433	W	14	108·9	87·5	56	...	0·00	—2·69
Deesa	29·503	SW	21	107·1	82·6	67	..	0·00	—2·81
Ahmedabad	29·543	SW	6	105·3	84·6	60	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·488	WSW	23	98·3	81·9	89	..	0·00	—2·21
Jamnagar	29·523	SSW	30	96·1	83·3	68	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·575	SW	17	104·9	81·4	94	...	0·00	—5·49
Bhownagar Para	29·550	S	[illegible]	99·1	87·7	63	..	0·00	...
Veraval	29·578	W	22	85·6	82·8	81	...	0·17	...
Neemuch	29·488	WSW	17	103·5	81·0	85	...	1·37	—3·69
Indore	29·547	WSW	7	100·8	78·1	8	0·09	1·71	—5·74
Saugor	29·485	WSW	3	100·4	79·1	75	0·13	2·60	—5·63
Jubulpore	29·465	WSW	6	103·[illegible]	87·1	58	0·02	0·72	—3·43
Hoshangabad	29·534	SW	8	105·1	85·7	59	..	1·64	—7·47
Khandwa	29·548	W	11	10[illegible]·2	83·1	67	...	2·24	—4·47
Raipur	29·530	SW	14	99·4	83·5	60	..	9·05	—0·93
Nagpur	29·567	WSW	15	104·2	89·1	67	0·30	2·99	—6·75
Amraoti	29·580	SSW	14	103·3	77·3	69	..	2·74	—2·85
Akola	29·571	WNW	13	104·7	79·8	58	...	5·79	—0·23
Surat	29·581	W	8	96·2	82·6	80	..	0·10	—11·29
Malegaon	29·615	WSW	18	93·4	73·1	67	...	2·27	—2·95
Bombay	29·620	W	21	83·8	78·4	85	1·71	21·39	—0·35
Poona	29·698	W	16	84·0	71·4	86	1·33	2·68	—2·42
Ahmednagar	29·674	W	17	90·9	72·4	81	0·11	6·85	...
Aurangabad	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·678	WSW	25	96·2	75·5	65	...	6·39	+0·98
Ratnagiri	29·726	WSW	12	81·9	75·9	87	0·28	42·28	+8·29
Belgaum	29·772	WSW	29	74·3	66·8	97	3·50	15·36	+7·15
Goa	29·760	WNW	12	87·0	77·9	81	0·59	40·21	...
Karwar	29·772	SW	12	85·7	[illegible]	85	0·76	55·81	+15·55
Mangalore	29·831	WNW	5	87·3	78·8	86	0·03	40·67	+2·62
Calicut	29·840	WNW	15	85·2	71·0	88	1·05	36·99	+1·92
Cochin	29·871	W	...	86·5	74·7	84	0·76	30·69	+0·10
Bangalore	29·79[illegible]	SW	15	84·3	66·8	78	0·01	3·01	—0·73
Secunderabad	29·658	WSW	20	95·7	75·4	73	0·05	3·84	—1·44
Masulipatam	29·647	WNW	16	101·2	84·0	55	...	1·62	—4·33
Bellary	29·717	W	11	9[illegible]·2	77·8	50	...	1·07	—0·91
Cuddapah	29·716	NW	6	102·2	82·9	57	...	1·59	—2·83
Madras	29·713	W	10	10[illegible]·0	83·0	69	..	1·58	—0·72
Coimbatore	29·803	WSW	8	90·4	72·1	78	..	2·28	+0·79
Trichinopoly	29·781	WSW	12	100·6	80·3	61	...	1·96	+0·19
Negapatam	29·791	SW	7	101·5	78·4	58	...	0·03	—1·90
Colombo	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=2·29 (20·63); G. T. H.=2·31 (21·03); St. G. H.=2·11 (20·48); C. P.=1·71 (21·39)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, the pressure has changed by small amounts only. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are blowing from south-west and north-west at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature, both maximum, and minimum, is much above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Lahore, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are densely clouded in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Masulipatam, Hoshangabad and Agra. In Gujarat they are only partially clouded.

Heavy rain has fallen at Belgaum (3·50"); over an inch at Bombay (1.71"), Poona (1·33") and Calicut (1.05"); and under an inch at Indore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Ahmednagar. Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, the weather continues favourable for rain. Local scattered rain is likely at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces. The slightly disturbed weather conditions at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Surat have almost disappeared.

The following is the summary of the weather during the week ending 22nd July at Seychelles:—

Pressure:—29·991"; maximum temperature (83°); minimum (77°); wind S.-E. with a velocity of 12 miles an hour; rainfall nil and the wind was stronger than usual during the week.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st July, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·618
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·4
Dew Point		77·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·925
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·9
General Directions of wind*		SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	461
Fall of Rain		3·12
Total fall during month		3·12
" " year		21·38
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 2nd		0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY—JULY 1.

10 p.m.	83·1

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 2.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	81·9

PIANOFORTES
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POONA SEASON.
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FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady during the day with little business passing. Some ready Bank Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Demand given in one direction for July at 1s. 4d., while this rate was given for September Telegraphic, but the enquiry all round is limited. We don't hear of any Credits coming out at 1s. 4 3-16d., but against 1s. 3 31-33d. Telegraphic bills could be placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. Bank Telegraphic ready 1s. 3 31-32d. and Bank Telegraphic September 1s. 4d. Bank Demand ready 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. Three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 3-16d. Three months' sight Francs 1·70.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-14 and during the day declined to Rs. 94-10, which is also the rate for the next account. The settlement to-day passed off quietly, there was a surplus of about 30 lakhs out of which about 20 to 25 lakhs were budleed, the balance being taken up by Investors. On opening this morning the difference between this and next settlement was one anna and was increased to three annas, but at the close ready and forward rates are the same.

STOCKS AND SHARES—Very little doing and market depressed, the absence of rain in Guzerat and Khatiawar still causing some anxiety.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office ...	Dec.	1,38,207
Do. " Branches	Inc.	10,01,410
Other "	Inc.	10,93,991
Government Securities	Dec.	20,897
Other authorised	Inc.	4,898
Loans	Inc.	12,21,375
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	10,58,902
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	2,13,115
Cash	Inc.	21,42,254

Memo shewing the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for London, at Calcutta, between the 15th and 21st June 1900 :—

3 1 2 per cents	13,500
Add, Balance against London as per last published Statement	20,92,18,434
Add, Amount enfaced at Bombay and Madras.	....
Add, Amount of Loan certificates transferred to London Book Debt	....
	20,92,31,934
Deduct, Amount written off in London Registers	2,24,000
Grand Total	20,90,07,934

The above figures exclude consideration of the following couponed paper of which the transfers between London and India do not pass through the books of the Public Debt Office :—

4 1-2 of 1879 under discharge	500
3 1-2 of 1854-55	1,10,43,600
	1,10,44,100

FREIGHTS.—The market is fully firm with owners holding out for higher rates which however we do not hear of their being paid and the business done is of a trifling nature.

COALS.—Market steady with little doing, all we hear of to-day is a line of Muir's Navigation, September to December at Rs. 13-8.

WHEAT.—The market is firm at Rs. 5-5-3 for white Delhi for July, and Rs. 5-7-6 for August-September.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—The market is strong and advancing and as high as Rs. 10-10 has been paid for bold grain and Rs. 10-7 for small. Sellers asking higher rates owing to short arrivals, small stocks, and a good demand for Export.

POPPYSEED is firm with buyers at Rs. 8 12.

GINGELLY, RAPE AND CASTORSEED.—All markets unchanged at last rates.

The markets have been closed since noon to-day.

COTTON.—The Cotton market to-day is flat and there is little or no business passing in ready cotton, prices being about Rs. 2 per candy lower.

New crop is also weak and speculators have been selling to-day at lower rates as under :—

Good Westerns......Rs. 216 July, Rs. 218 Aug.
" S. G. Dharwar " 227 July, Rs. 229 Aug.
" Broach ......Rs. 214 March 1901.
F. G. Bengal ......Rs. 183-4 Jan. 1901.

No sales were reported to-day at Colaba.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports..	11,000	17,000	20,000
Do exports to U. K.	17,000	18,000	22,000
Do do to Continent ..	21,000	42,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,351,000	8,355,000	8,459,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,195,000	3,412,000	3,428,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,300,000	3,452,000	3,731,000
Do. stock at U. S. Ports......	170,000	515,000	301,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 29th June affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,550,000	3,165,380	2,549,900
Do. " " of Surats ..	62,000	170,920	155,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	453,000	1,263,810	1,107,030
Do. in London......	9,000	3,000	3,000
American Afloat	30,000	43,300	50,500
East Indian "	2,000	4,000	7,000
Total...	494,000	1,314,110	.....
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 20-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 13-32
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 12-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 31-32
Difference...	18-32d.	19-32d.	14-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	93
Barsee & Nugur	237
Berar......	111
Total Oomras..	441
Compta and Dharwar	1
Bengals......	183
Persian......	2
Egyptian	164
Total...	791

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,702
Linseed	1,589
Rapeseed	480
Gingellyseed	91
Poppyseed	2,468
Groundnuts	161
Castorseed	1,799
Rice	3,343
Myrabollams	590

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th June, as compared with the statement of 23rd June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 23. Rs.	June 30. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,95,177	60,56,970
Do. do. at Branches	22,72,818	34,74,258
Other Deposits	465,93,768	476,93,759
Post Bills	7,957	6,618
Credits undrawn	26,80,871	25,65,331
Rs...	737,50,591	755,96,969
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,50,444	74,29,547
Other authorised Securities	22,58,935	22,63,853
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	98,01,095	95,71,888
Loans do. do. do.	190,17,332	202,38,707
Bills Discounted and purchased	133,27,789	122,68,887
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	23,720	23,692
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	4,45,608	2,32,493
Cash	210,01,692	231,43,945
Rs...	737,50,597	755,96,969

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th June, as compared with the statement of 19th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 19. Rs.	A.	P.	June 26. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,30,09,212	8	0	1,35,86,201	8	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,41,14,684	1	10	6,57,85,655	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,39,040	10	9	4,50,693	3	3
Sundries	24,40,609	2	9	25,00,978	3	6
	10,96,53,546	7	4	11,21,73,588	2	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	55,18,302	0	0	53,36,703	8	0
Other authorised Investmts.	88,50,537	12	0	88,70,212	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,23,03,162	0	4	2,22,57,865	5	4
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,09,02,406	4	4	2,10,75,699	12	8
Bills discounted, &c.	1,09,35,013	2	10	1,01,34,936	0	2
Balances with other Banks.	10,22,127	6	9	12,86,391	3	1
Bullion	97,671	9	10	1,27,627	15	11
Dead Stock	13,42,145	1	10	13,42,638	13	1
Stamps	11,398	15	8	10,955	2	2
Sundries	8,51,965	7	2	8,51,615	4	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	1,89,91,997	11	9	2,14,09,786	0	4
Do. at Branches	1,81,23,418	14	10	1,91,69,126	14	11
Rs...	10,96,53,546	7	4	11,21,73,588	2	3

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SYNGE—June 18, at the Oaks, Mussoorie, the wife of Mark Synge, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STABLES—APPLEYARD—June 2, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, by the Right Rev Bishop of Shrewsbury, cousin of the bride, Archibald Dunbar Stables, Carron Tea Estate, Julpaiguri, to Caroline Roberts, third daughter of the late Richard Hall Appleyard, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—June 27, at the Presidency General Hospital, of meningitis, Kenneth Douglas, the beloved youngest son of J. D. Bennett, aged 7 years and 5 months.

FOWLER—June 24, at Royapuram, Madras, Harry Stanley, the dearly loved infant son of W and M Fowler, aged 2 years, 4 months and 17 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

THE crisis in China has become more acute. The outer world has only now learned that so long ago as the 18th June the German Minister at Peking was murdered by the Imperial Troops as he proceeded to the Tsung-li-Yamen. The other Foreign Ministers have escaped unharmed up to the 26th when their situation became desperate, the Empress-Dowager being no longer able to protect them. The inference from this serious statement is that they owed their lives up to that time to the influence and authority of the Empress, and that the troops then got completely out of control and the Government was powerless. There is only too much reason to fear that the Boxers and the mutinous troops may have made bad use of the opportunity, and that the other Foreign Ministers have experienced the fate of the German Minister. The Powers have fortunately the means of exacting reparation without waiting for reinforcements from Europe. On the 30th June, Saturday last, an aggregate of 14,000 officers and men, with fifty-three field guns and thirty-six machine guns had been landed at Taku. That force, if sufficient transport be available, ought to be able to make its way to Peking through any number of rebels and mutineers. The Chinese capital was built on its present site at a time when the only foreign enemies to be guarded against were the Mongol tribes. Secure behind the fortified mountains to the north and north-west, while within reach of succour from the Mauchus, ever ready to uphold a dynasty of their own race, the Government of the Empire had no reason—until the last fifty years—to apprehend danger from the sea, only a hundred miles distant. The Anglo-French Expedition in 1860 showed that the former security was at an end. The capital was taken and the Summer Palace destroyed. But after all it was then only a question of indemnity, some concessions in respect to trade, and the enlargement of the sphere of action of the foreign missionaries. The integrity of the Empire was only threatened when the Japanese, having taken Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur, were preparing to carry their victorious arms to Peking. Had the Government been wise it would have removed its seat further inland to a site more capable of defence. The advisability of that course was frequently mooted, but it is a cardinal principle with the Chinese never to be in a hurry. The composite force now at Taku has only to cover a hundred miles to seize the capital and dictate its terms to the simulacrum of a Government, which has lost all authority through its patent inability to resist the encroachments of the foreigner. It is of course a question whether the combined force is sufficiently strong to guard its communications with the naval contingent at Taku, and ensure the arrival of necessary supplies from the ships. Admiral Seymour was compelled to return when far on the way to Peking through the impossibility of provisioning his comparatively small force. It is stated that "the Chinese" are laying down torpedoes between Shanghai and the Kiangian forts and are preparing to resist invasion. If the Viceroys act in concert, and the Chinese army, such as it is, be sent against the Admiral Alexieff's motley force the difficulties inherent to the situation will be greatly complicated. That gallant Admiral may find himself as isolated the march to Peking as was Admiral Seymour. We will then hear of the urgent necessity of sending a considerable army to rescue Alexieff. Russia is the only Power in a position to act effectively should such a contingency arise. The Chinese are not badly supplied with armaments of modern make. Lord Charles Beresford in his book, "The Break-Up of China," published last year, tells us that there are seven well-equipped arsenals, some under foreign management. He visited all except one. That at Tientsin was provided with the newest machinery for making every calibre up to the 12 or 50 ton guns and first-rate Mauser and magazine rifles. The Cartridge Factory could turn out millions of cartridges in the year. That splendidly equipped arsenal no longer exists; it has been destroyed by Admiral Seymour's column. At Hankow 8,000 Mausers are turned out in a year. An excellent cartridge machine could turn out 10,000 cartridges a day. Some of the arsenals make steel from ore out of Chinese mines. As all of them appear to be easy of access from the sea, and unprotected by military works, they will now probably follow the way of the Ts'an-Tsin arsenal.

The "Times" takes it for granted that the Dowager-Empress has really instigated the Boxers' movement, and urges that it is the duty of Western civilisation in its own interests to remove that masterful woman and restore the Emperor whom she so brusquely deposed by the Palace Revolution two years ago. On that occasion the universal belief in London was that the Empress had not only deposed but had murdered the Emperor, whose one fault was declared to be that he was in favour of Reform, and therefore lent on British support and was opposed to Russian influence which the Empress and Li Hung Chang favoured. The murdered Emperor is alive to this day. The reform programme, which that half-witted valetudinarian appeared to take, which was dictated to him by his confidential adviser who is "proved to be in correspondence with the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement." The well-informed "Times'" correspondent at Pekin is the authority for that statement. The bad faith with which he supposed reforms were suggested is shown by their character. The whole of the classic basis of Chinese education was abolished by a stroke of the pen, and as if further to exasperate opinion against the dynasty a decree was prepared ordering all officials to cut off their pig-tails and wear European clothes. This minister adviser and his friends were not only in relations with the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement in the south, but with the Japanese who sought to establish their own ascendency in the Celestial Empire. The Dowager-Empress saved the dynasty from revolution and the Empire from anarchy by acting on the advice of her most experienced councillors and setting aside the incompetent youth, the dupe and the tool of his worst enemies. The revolutionary movement of 1898 was not inspired by the Empress-Dowager but by the popular indignation at the manifest weakness of the Imperial Government in presence of the wholesale and shameless encroachments of certain of the Foreign Powers. The Boxer movement has the same source and it is in itself the offshoot of an even more formidable secret society with wider ramifications. It is admitted even by her traducers that the Empress-Dowager endeavoured to keep that movement within reasonable limits, affecting to approve of its more reasonable aims while recommending abstention from any lawless act. The spectacle of foreign marines being sent again to the Capital for the protection of the Foreign Legations which do not appear to have been attacked, even when the Taku ports were destroyed and Chinese war vessels sunk, precipitated the outbreak. On all previous occasions European Powers have had to deal with the Imperial Government only, which, weak and ineffective, was capable of bringing the inherent strength of the Empire to bear in its defence. It may be then only a question of the payment of an indemnity and the opening of some additional ports. But since Japan set the example the Foreign Powers have gone further and annexed territory and mapped out spheres of influence on a scale that threatened the very existence of the Empire. This uprising against the intruders and the incapable Government that failed to keep them out. The "Allied Powers"—what are the terms of the alliance?—can without much difficulty overturn the present Government of China but what will they set up in its place?

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD has contributed to the *Times* an account of his mountaineering expedition in Sikkim during September and October last. The party reached a height of over 21,000 feet and were able to make a reconnaissance of the great mass of Kinchinjunga. Mr. Freshfield was accompanied by two Italian gentlemen, Signor Vittorio and Signor E. Stella and Mr. E. Garwood. Their main object was to link the routes recently traversed by Mr. White, the Political Officer in Independent Sikkim, east of Kinchinjunga with those of Sir Joseph Hooker in 1848, on the other side of the mountain in Nepal. To do this, the expedition had to cross a rugged region indicated by a blank on Hooker's map and said to be not habitable by man or domestic animals. Mr. Freshfield's party left Darjeeling on September 5, and traversed the Upper Teesta valley to Gyagong on the Tibetan frontier, near the foot of the Donkhya and Kongra Lama Passes. This track, alternately ascending and descending, passes through what is, probably, the most romantic woodland scenery in the world. The novel part of the journey was begun at the village of Lachen, which is at a height of 8,800 feet. To force a passage through a wooded defile of the Zemu torrent, which fifty years ago Sir Joseph Hooker found impassable, to the great north-eastern glacier of Kinchinjunga, a path had to be cut through dripping rhododendron jungle by some of the Gurkha "Pioneers." For two days the travellers waded and scrambled through bogs and bushes under continuous showers, and then they gained more open ground at the foot of the ice at an altitude of 12,800 feet. Three days later after making slow progress across and beside the glacier they camped at an elevation of 16,000 feet within four hours' walk of the foot of the vast cliffs and buttresses which bear up the crest of Kinchinjunga on the North-East. At this point in their journey, the party were overtaken by the storm, which wrought such great damage and loss of life in Darjeeling, and which gave rise to fears for the safety of the climbers. Their experience of the storm was in the shape of a snowfall, lasting forty hours. The party had to dig out and pack up the half buried tents and give up the idea of attempting any of the peaks surrounding Kinchinjunga or of trying any of the intervening gaps. The return march to the lower camp was extremely toilsome, the labour of tramping through the soft snow being intensified by sunshine more blinding than any experienced in the Alps. Thereafter, however, the mountaineers had four weeks of fine weather and had perfect views of the great peaks encircling the Zemu glacier. After wandering over the two yak passes leading to the Lungmra Chu and the western source of the Teesta they entered the desolate valley of Lhonak, which is from fifteen thousand to seventeen thousand feet above sea-level.

Here the empty beds of ancient ice lie as they have been left by extinct glaciers, whose shrunken survivors cling round the base of ranges 19,000 to 24,000 feet high. To the south almost impassable ravines and torrents cut off the district from the lower habitable world, the more easily accessible route being by a couple of passes from Tibet. A ridge, 19,000 feet high, called by Rinsing the Chotenmmia La was climbed and the view disclosed a white wilderness crowned by many noble but nameless summits. The great slopes of the Jonsong La, which crosses the ridge linking Kinchjunga to the Tibetan Highlands and dividing Sikkim from Nepal, were seen to be to the south of Lhonak instead of at its extreme head as shown in the maps. From a bivouac at an altitude of over 20,000 feet it took the party two days of very rough travelling to reach the first grass and firewood. Where these were found, on the north-west flanks of the mountain, a "neve" ladder runs up between rock buttresses to a snow plateau lying immediately under the highest peak, 28,150 feet high. Some of the steps in this ladder are steep and one of them must always be exposed to falls from an overhanging glacier. If this danger can be avoided, or should prove less serious than it appeared at first sight, Mr. Freshfield says that Kinchinjunga may be ascended. From this spot a wonderful circle of peaks each over 24,000 feet high is visible, the entire panorama of the snowy range being one of extraordinary grandeur. The whole tour occupied seven weeks and though not undertaken for scientific purposes was not without definite results. Signor Stella and Mr. Garwood took a very large number of photographs of peaks, passes, flowers, forests and people. Mr. Garwood was also able to obtain materials for a sketch map of the Kinchinjunga group, which for the first time shows its glaciers with something like accuracy. Geological and entomological specimens were also collected. Regarding the experiences of the members of the expedition it is interesting to note that the effects of high altitudes differed with individuals. Mountain sickness was felt more at a height of from fifteen thousand to sixteen thousand feet than five thousand feet higher. One of the party, Mr Dover, suffered only from the inconvenience of an increased appetite and gained in weight. The majority of the expedition, however, suffered from feelings of lassitude and fatigue after slight exertion, some were for a time entirely prostrated while one coolie died. Although greater elevations have been reached by climbers in the Himalayas and the Andes than that attained by Mr. Freshfield and his companions never before have so many human beings carried so much weight above 21,000 feet or camped at an altitude of over 20,000 feet.

FAMINE entails a large increase of work upon all Government officials, and there is no doubt the Medical Department generally is at present rendering to the administration splendid service. The officiating Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his review of the annual dispensary statements, pays a tribute of praise to the medical staff for their work during this terrible crisis. The attendance at the dispensaries fell off to the extent of 16,000, but this is wholly due to the treatment of 40,000 sick persons in the hospitals attached to the famine relief camps. During the year various improvements have been carried out, wards for the reception of pauper and moribund cases having been opened. Nagpur is backward in this respect. The question of complete segregation of male and female out-patients while being examined is being considered, and in 67 out of 100 dispensaries this arrangement is carried out.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE grain brought to Bombay from America by the s. s. Quito has been discharged and re-loaded on goods-trains, the last of which will leave to-morrow. The work has been in charge of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., who have generously foregone their commission, while their muccadums, Messrs. Khimji, Lukmidas and Co., are also displaying similar generosity. They are making no charge for commission, the only cost being the bare amount paid for cooly hire.

THE raising of the Samana Militia Battalion is being proceeded with, Mr. D. Donald being Commandant, with Mr. A. W. Mercer as Adjutant, and Mr. E. C. Cooke as Quartermaster. These three officers belong to the Punjab Police. No military officers are being attached to the battalion, which is practically on the footing of a military police corps.

THERE were three English Officers in Yunnan some few weeks ago, namely, Major Manifold, Indian Medical Service, Captain Ryder, R. E., and Captain Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The last report received from them showed that they were at Atanteze, well to the north, and intended crossing the country beyond Upper Burma into Assam.

THE Maharaja of Patiala was granted an informal interview by the Viceroy on Thursday.

UNDER orders just issued at Army Headquarters, officers will not be allowed to proceed on leave to China.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Thursday was 51. The number of plague cases reported was nine, and the deaths ten.

MR. COURTNEY WALTER BENNETT, British Consul, Island of Reunion, has been appointed a Companion in the Order of the Indian Empire.

MAHARAJA SIR PERTAB SINGH of Jodhpur has arrived in Simla for a few days, and is the guest of Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE Government of India have expressed themselves much indebted to Sir George Luck for the suggestions submitted by him regarding possible reduction of military expenditure.

ALL the preparations for the despatch of the China Expeditionary Force are proceeding steadily, the Staff being now complete. July, however, will be well advanced before the last units leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENTON, Commanding Nagpur District, has been appointed to command the Aden District, vice Brigadier-General O'Moore Creagh, proceeding on Field Service to China.

IT has been decided to take no action at present in connection with the question of the formation of a special signalling corps, proposals in connection with which have been for some time under consideration.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of York, who lately became Honorary Colonel of the 1st Bengal Lancers, has telegraphed to the Colonel and Officers of the regiment wishing them every success in their expedition to China.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FENTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore District, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, vice Colonel Neville, acting as Deputy Adjutant-General in that Command.

MR. FRASER, Chief Commissioner, C. P., accompanied by Mr. Craddock, Famine Secretary, is on tour in the Chatisgarh Division. They will visit the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and discuss the situation with local officers.

THE Meteorological Report for the week ending 28th June shows that the rainfall in Malabar, Mysore, and Bombay has been twice as great as usual, while in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and Madras, it has been more or less in defect.

THE latest famine statistics are not quite complete, but the British provinces show a decrease of 112,000 on the relief works over the last returns. Berar reports an increase of 35,000 and Ajmere 10,000, but the Central Provinces show a decline of 150,000, due apparently to the excellent rains which have recently fallen.

THE season and crop report shows that the prices of food grains are rising generally in the Punjab owing to the retardation of the monsoon, but are stationary in the N.-W. Provinces. Bengal appears to be the best off of all the provinces as the prospects of the crops are reported to be good everywhere except in Rajshahai.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapty Valley Railway for the week ending 19th May 1900 amounts to Rs. 19,450, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 15,826, total earnings from 1st January to 19th May 1900, are Rs. 3,07,877, being an increase, from 1st January to 19th May 1900, of Rs. 2,63,464.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 19th May, amounts to Rs. 5,343, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 37; total earnings from 1st January to 19th May 1900, are Rs. 1,18,245, being an increase, from 1st January to 19th May, 1900, of Rs. 42,794.

ONE of the rioters concerned in the Mundah disturbances has paid the penalty of complicity in the affair with his life. Having been convicted before the Sessions Judge, Gya Moonda, a follower of the late Bursah Bugwan, was hanged within the precints of Ranchi Jail on Thursday morning, the 21st instant. Death was instantaneous. To the last Gya protested his innocence.

THE famine relief returns for last week show a reduction of 175,500 persons on the lists, though there was an increase of 35,600 in Berar and of 10,000 in Ajmere-Merwara. The provinces in which the decrease is most marked were the Central Provinces, 152,400; Central India States, 43,800; Bombay and Sind 14,000; Bombay Native States, 9,600; Rajputana States, 9,200.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Mr. Louis Cornet, the well known French Engineer, who has sunk several artesian wells in the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency, has been engaged by Messrs. Binny and Co. to effect a test boring in the compound of the Buckingham Mills at Perambore, near the Otary nullah. The work is now in progress, the strata bored through being unlike those met with at the Peoples' Park. The boring has passed through three springs of salt water. A depth of 113 feet has been reached. At the Peoples' Park the bedrock of granite was found at 63 feet. Under these circumstances there are good reasons for expecting the present undertaking to turn out a success.

THROUGHOUT the past week there was daily general rain over Burma, Assam and Bengal (proper), with the result that the week's rainfall has been normal or slightly above normal in these three provinces. Upper India, including the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Sind and Rajputana has been outside the influence of both monsoon currents, and hot dry weather, occasionally diversified by duststorms and thunder-showers, has been experienced. From June 1st to 28th the rainfall has been 57 per cent in defect in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, 71 per cent. in the Punjab, 82 per cent. in Sind and Rajputana, 91 per cent in Gujarat and Central India.

A PARAGRAPH, purporting to be on the authority of the "Turkestan Gazette," has recently been going the round of the English and continental papers, to the effect that Russia has obtained a concession in connection with the recent Persian loan, for the construction of a line of railway from Julfa, on the Arras via Tabriz and Hamadan, to Bandar Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. It was further stated that work had been already commenced on the line, which was to be completed by 1903. The "Turkestan Gazette" being a semi-official organ, and moreover a very moderate and reliable journal, its statement naturally excited considerable attention and credence. In a recent issue, however, it somewhat indignantly explains the manner in which the mistake arose. It seems that the Trans-Caspian Review reprinted the article in question from a German paper, duly acknowledging it. The "Turkestan Gazette" then copied the article, also giving the authority. A St. Petersburg correspondent reading it casually, and overlooking the acknowledgment of the source from which it was drawn, promptly sent it to a continental paper as on the authority of the unfortunate "Turkestan Gazette."

AMID all the talk about the Eurasian problem, writes the Lahore paper, it is a great relief to turn to a practical scheme directed towards its solution. Such a scheme has been set on foot by the Church of Scotland Guild Mission, and it consists of training homes at Nimbong and Kalimpong, in the Darjiling district, where the inmates will be fitted, as far as possible, for emigration to the British Colonies. It may appear rather a bold project, this proposal to turn the somewhat feckless "poor white" and Eurasian into sturdy and self-reliant colonist. But it has often occured to us that something might be done in this direction, if carefully undertaken and judiciously carried out. One thing is certain, and that is that to a great number of Eurasians the land of their birth holds out no hope, and they could not well be worse off in other countries than they are here. On the other hand, it may be asked whether the colonies desire immigrants of this class, and whether colour prejudice, which is far stronger in the colonies than in any European country, may not militate against the success of the project. That depends to a great extent upon the character of the emigrants. Even colour prejudice—one of the most difficult things to overcome in the world—may be disarmed if its objects have nothing worse than their colour against them. The St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, as this new institution is to be called, will "catch them young" and give them such a training as will qualify the children to earn their livings in white-men's countries. A beginning will be made in the autumn of this year with 40 children, both boys and girls. The former will be trained in carpentry and other trades, dairy work, catttle-keeping, and the like, while suitable industries will be taught to the girls. By a wise provision no native servants of any kind will be kept, so that not only will the children be isolated from possibly undesirable influences, but they will begin to learn at once by precept and example the dignity and beauty of labour. The Homes will be under the care of ladies with special qualifications for their work, and the Board of Management is a very strong one including several well-known tea-planters. The scheme certainly contains some elements of success, and deserves the support of the European public in India.

THE public are constantly hearing of the heavy expenditure upon the Assam-Bengal Railway, "a millstone round the neck of Government," as the Viceroy said, and they may perhaps think that the line is nearly completed, for a portion of it was opened for traffic so far back as 1895. As a matter of fact, writes the "Pioneer," "300 out of the whole 735 miles had still to be built on December 31st, 1899, only 20 additional miles having been opened for traffic during that year. The railway is on the metre-gauge and 509 lakhs have already been spent upon it, leaving 360 still to be expended. The open portion, 435 miles, earns a little over 1-2 per cent. on the capital cost and, as the interest (3 per cent.) is in sterling, the Government lose 25 lakhs annually on the concern. It is of the class known as a State line worked by a Company, and Sir Theodore Hope, once Public Works Member, has much to answer for in having committed the Government to such a project. It will be several years before the line is finished: Section III, 318 miles, from Lumding to Tinsukia (the junction with the Dibrugarh-Sadiya railway) with a branch from Lumding to Gauhati is expected to be through by December 31st, 1901; but Section II, 113 miles, from Badarpur to Lumding, will not be ready for traffic until the end of 1202. This middle section passes through a wild and difficult hill-country, involving heavy work, and the cost per mile is excessive. The worst feature of the railway is that the traffic is not likely to be sufficient for another twenty years to meet the interest, even it does then; and the more capital expended the larger will be the loss to the State. As the work has gone so far it must be completed, but one cannot but regret that such an ill-conceived project ever saw the light. Assam needed railways, it is true, but it would have been sufficient to have connected Chittagong with Silchar, with a branch line to Chandpur, and to have linked Gauhati with the small Dibrugarh-Sadiya line in the extreme north. Then the costly tunnels and cuttings through the Jaintia Hills would never have had to be undertaken, and the money thus saved could have been spent on urgent lines in other parts of India or in bridging the Brahmaputra and joining up the northern Assam railways with the metre-gauge lines of Northern Bengal and Behar. But the "millstone" remains and it will not decrease in weight for many years to come.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MURDER OF THE GERMAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFERS HELP.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The German Minister at Peking was murdered by native troops on the 18th June. The situation as regards the others was desperate on the 26th, the Empress being unable to longer protect them.

New South Wales has offered a Naval Brigade of 2,000 men and 3,000 troops for service in China.

A despatch from Admiral Bruce, dated Chefoo, 30th, says that the total forces now landed are 520 officers, 13,500 men, 36 machine guns and 53 field guns.

The conduct of the Commanders of the Algerine and Iltis at the bombardment of the Taku forts was magnificent, and elicited the admiration of all the allies.

The river route to Tientsin is now open.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the Chinese are laying down torpedoes between Shanghai and the Kiangnan forts on the Yangtse and are preparing to resist the foreigners.

DISSENSIONS AMONGST THE GENERALS

LONDON, JULY 2.

Internecine strife is complicating the situation in China.

It is reported that the Generalissimo Yunglu is desirous to quell the anti-foreign movement but most of the troops are in favour of the Prince of Tuan, the father of the heir-apparent, who has assumed the control of the Government.

The Emperor and Empress have fled or are imprisoned.

Tungfuhiang, the Commander of the Mahomedan troops, is acting independently against the foreigners.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL.

LI HUNG CHANG'S SINCERITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following telegrams :—

Admiral Kempff, Commanding the American Force, wiring from Chefoo yesterday, says : When the Legations were ordered on the 15th to quit Peking within twenty-four hours they refused and are still in Peking. The expedition which Admiral Seymour conducted against the Arsenal in North Tientsin was most gallantly conceived and executed. An overwhelming rabble of the Chinese, composed of Boxers, criminals discharged and undisciplined soldiers and sections of the Regular Chinese Army opposed his advance. The British tars and marines fixed bayonets and charged the enemy forcing them from one position to another. The enemy after a stubborn resistance broke and fled and the arsenal fell into the hands of the British.

The British losses were twenty-seven killed and ninety-seven wounded.

The captured arsenal contained an immense number of guns and arms and a large quantity of ammunition of the very latest pattern.

Admiral Seymour destroyed the armoury.

The Viceroy Li Hung Chang to prove the sincerity of his support of the Allied Powers has just superintended a wholesale execution at Shanghai. One hundred and thirty Boxers and other criminals were beheaded.

The Foreign Consuls, however, still mistrust his motives and his latest move is viewed with suspicion.

[The arsenal at Tientsin, says Lord Charles Beresford, is under the provincial Government of the Viceroy Chihli. Considerable expense must have been incurred in fitting it up. The shops and sheds are excellent. There is an hydraulic press of 1,200 tons, 4 cupolas, which could cast up to 20 tons, and a good supply of furnaces, Siemens' process. There is also a 12-ton traveller and a driving engine of 40 horse power, which were built at the arsenal. While I was there another driving engine of 130 horse power was in course of construction. The tools are very good, modern, and of British or German manufacture, and include everything necessary for the repair and maintenance of a squadron and also for the construction of small guns. I saw them making our 160-lb pressure circular boilers. There is enough spare room in this arsenal to put up plant to supply the whole Chinese Army. There is deep water right up to the arsenal. Mr. Stewart, a Scotsman, is in charge of this arsenal. It is wonderful what he has achieved under the difficulties of Chinese management. The arsenal is under the administration of a Chinese official who receives 150 taels (about £21) a month. A man at home in a similar position would receive between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. I have already referred to the results attending the under-payment of officials in the Chinese Empire. With proper European management this arsenal could turn out three times the amount of work they do now for the same budget. In this arsenal there is a mint with two modern machines. They can, if necessary, turn out 30,000 dollars a day ; when I was there they were making 15,000 dollars a day. Close to the arsenal is a Government Powder Factory. It has good machinery, and is well and carefully organised by a German. I visited the naval school which is located here. It is in excellent order, and apparently very well managed. There were sixty students, the sons of gentlemen between the ages of 16 and 20. They remain at the school for five years and then proceed to a training ship. As the Chinese Navy is reduced to such very small dimensions it is difficult to say what will become of them when they have served their time in the training ship. All these students are taught English. The Peking Government finds the budget (which is a very liberal one), for this college. The school is under Chinese management. Next door to the Navy College there is a school for thirty Chinese students under Russian supervision. They are learning to become Russian interpreters. The Peking Government find the money to maintain the school.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Ballaarat will sail on the 8th July with the 3rd Madras Infantry. The probable strength of the Regiment is as follows :—13 British officers, 17 native officers, 721 men rank-and-file, 94 followers, 13 chargers, and 8 ponies. The R. I. M. S. Canning which left Seychelles on the 30th ultimo, is expected here on the 6th instant. She will convey the Sappers and Miners. On return from South Africa the R. I. M. S. Clive will also be employed to convey the surplus. She may be expected to arrive on the 20th or 21st instant.

INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The Transports Itinda, Nairung and Zebengula sailed to-day for Hongkong with a battery and field hospital.

The Nairung conveys a portion of the 24th Punjab Infantry and the Zebengula conveys General Gaselee and Staff, composed of the following officers :—Brigadier-General Barrow, Colonel Bookey, Lieutenant-General O'Sullivan, Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, Major Bond, Captains Norie, Phillips, Barrow, Pell, Steele, Griffiths, Geoghegan, Lawe, Baker, Napier, Mockler, Vaughan, Cripps, Rigby and Stolhead, and Lieutenants Creagh, Loch, Scott, Elliott, and Cowie, and Messrs. Beam and Thompson, of the field post office.

The Transport Nuddea sails to-morrow with the remaining portion of the 24th Punjab Infantry. According to present arrangements the Bengal Sappers and Miners will be railed from Bombay and will there embark on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning.

The following Officers proceeding to China have reported themselves at Fort William :—Lieutenant De Vere-Condon, from Mhow, in command of the 47th Native Field Hospital ; Captain E. W. Norie, Simla ; Captain J. Phillips, Simla ; Major G. Fooks, Mhow ; Lieutenant G. Stewart, Major F. W. S. Gee, I.M.S., Cawnpore ; Major Marshall, I.M.S., Mean Mir, 42nd Native Field Hospital ; Captain Harris, I.M.S., Peshawar, Additional 42nd Native Field Hospital ; Captain Moorhead, I.M.S., Umballa ; Captain Gidney, I.M.S., Umballa ; Captain W. Campbell, R.A., Quetta ; General Sir N. Stewart and Major A. W. Leonard, from Bolarum ; Lieutenants Stewart and McCay, from Jubbulpur ; Major H. E. Cree, from Madras ; Captains R. B. Low and R. E. Picton, from Poona ; and Captain W. R. Walker from Muttra.

(REUTER'S TELERAMS.)

THE GAEKWAR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Queen has received the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Carthage," with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 midnight yesterday, and the s. s. India for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

The case against Chief Constable Dilawar Khan, Head Constables Peter Leo, Wamanrao Phalsikar and Mahomed Khan and Constable Shaikh Ismail of the Poona police, charged with causing grievous hurt to ex-Dafadar Dwarka Prasad on the 12th April last in order to extort confession, commenced to-day before the Hon'ble. Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge, and four assessors. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Hugh Sealy, from Bombay, was retained for the defence. The case appeared to excite a good deal of attention among the natives as the court-house was well filled.

Dwarka Prasad, complainant in the case, repeated his former statement about the search made and the subsequent ill-treatment he received. In cross-examination by Mr. Sealy the complainant said that he had long been kept under surveillance. He had been twice charged with theft and once convicted of receiving stolen property. He further said that a pistol and a piece of cloth was found when his room was searched. He said the things were placed there by the police and the case was a trumped-up one. He was convicted and fined by Mr. Carvalho for the illegal possession of the pistol but acquitted about the cloth. When struck by the Chief Constable witness said Khusal Mahadu, Jahm Ahir and his brother Mahadin were present. He did not know that Mahadu was dismissed by the Bhatia the day after the theft and then gave the history of his visiting the General's house. He further said that he had not complained against Constable O'Gorman because he is the son of his Instructor in Gymnastics or against Dinshaw because the latter had not beaten him.

Re-examined by Mr. Venkatrao witness said he was in a confused state of mind when he made the statement before Mr. Carvalho.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA, JULY 2.

Colonel Abbott, Commandant, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed Colonel-on-the-staff, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Penton, officiating in command of a Second Class District.

Major Evan, Second-in-Command, 30th Infantry, is appointed Commandant, vice Colonel Broome.

Captain Edwards, D. S. O., 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Bombay District Staff, vice Colonel Stokes, on leave.

The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for Quetta, and 63rd Native Field Hospital, for China, will leave Poona on the evening of the 6th inst. for Bombay.

Captain Meynell, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer, Poona, in place of Lieutenant Boileau, proceeding to China.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, JUNE 30,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, at day light, to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 2,

Mail steamer Ormuz, from Suez, arrived.

French mail steamer, from Suez, arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on 30th June.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia, from Calcutta, for Trieste, arrived at Aden, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Indus left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday the 1st instant at noon, and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at about 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-4

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The New Zealand Government has communicated to the Imperial Government serious allegations that have been made by an officer of the New Zealand forces in South Africa, who has been invalided regarding the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation and the attendance.

GENERAL CLERY'S MOVEMENTS.

The advance of General Clery nine miles from Standerton constitutes a further step towards the encircling of General De Wet's force.

GENERAL COLVILE ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, JULY 2.

General Colvile has been ordered home from South Africa.

No explanation is forthcoming as to the reason.

GENERAL CLEMENTS HOTLY ENGAGED.

General Clements, with a flying column, has left Senekal in the direction of Lindley and was hotly engaged on the 29th. The fighting is still proceeding.

BOERS MASSING NEAR FICKSBURG.

The Boers are massing towards Ficksburg.

General Botha is showing signs of activity.

Five columns are now converging to break the enemy's resistance south of the Vaal River.

The prolonged delay in dealing with General De Wet is much criticised.

THE HOSPITALS.

According to a Secunderabad telegram, a private letter from a R. A. M. C. officer, dated St. Michael's Hospital, Bloemfontein, 10th May, to another in Hyderabad, states :—Major Dowse, R.A.M.C., died here of enteric last week. Another patient is Lord Hirley who was shot through the arm in the engagement just outside Bloemfontein. The bullet struck a whistle in his breast pocket and glanced off through his arm. The climate is lovely, there being a succession of cool sunshiny days. The water-works don't work yet, consequently Bloemfontein is still short of water. The place still reeks with enteric and dysentery, and yesterday there were 28 funerals, all enteric cases among soldiers. The writer concludes with a most flattering description of the hospital, and adds that there are a number of ownerless horses now wandering about the veldt.

On the fall of Pretoria the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed the following message to Lord Roberts:—"The Army of India and your many friends among the Native Princes are full of admiration of the successful operations under your Lordship's brilliant leadership." The following reply from Lord Roberts reached Sir Power Palmer on Saturday :—"On behalf of myself and the force it is my privilege to command, I tender to you and our comrades in the Indian Army our grateful thanks for your telegram of congratulations."

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR, I. M. S., the Health Officer, who has rendered most valuable service to the Bombay Municipality for over a quarter of a century, left yesterday to take up the position of Chief Medical Officer of Quetta, to which he was recently appointed. Dr. Weir joined the Indian Medical Service on the 1st April, 1870 ; and after his arrival in this country, he did duty at the European General Hospital, at the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and as Civil Surgeon of Rutnagiri. In the year 1872, he was deputed on special duty in connection with cholera in the Presidency. On the 13th October, 1873, Dr. Weir succeeded the late Deputy Surgeon-General Dr. T. G. Hewlett, as Health Officer of Bombay under the reformed municipal constitution, having been very strongly recommended for the post by the late Mr. John Connon. When Dr. Weir took charge of his office, the conservancy arrangements did not extend to the suburbs, not even to Malabar Hill ; but during his time they have been fully extended to the extreme limits, and the work of the department has gone on very smoothly. Dr. Weir rendered valuable service in dealing with the extraordinary immigration of famine-stricken fugitives who poured into Bombay in 1877, and was cordially thanked for his efforts on that occasion. Dr. Weir also rendered valuable service in connection with, and had charge of, the Census operations in Bombay City in 1881 and 1891. Owing to his great length of service, his experience in municipal affairs and in the working of the various departments of the Municipality has been singularly valuable ; and he has been on several occasions appointed by Government to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. During the riots in Bombay, Colonel Weir rendered notable services which were acknowledged by a special resolution of thanks. Dr. Weir's dealings with the natives in critical emergencies were always marked by consummate tact. One of a few occasions on which he exhibited that quality was at the time of the strike of Municipal sweepers many years ago. When persuasion failed with the strikers, Dr. Weir simply went to their wives whom he requested to remove at once from the Municipal chawls as their husbands had refused to work for the Municipality. When they remonstrated they were told sympathetically that if they induced their husbands to return to work they might all return to their dwellings. As the vacation of the chawls made it impossible to prepare food for the men on strike they all returned to duty. To him was due the discovery of rinderpest in the city and his efforts to stamp out that disease also met with the cordial appreciation of the Municipality. Indeed, on numerous occasions, throughout his connection with the Health Department of the City, his labours were recognised by special resolutions of thanks.

THE London correspondent of *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"The revived story of a serious dispute having arisen between Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne will not surprise those who have any acquaintance with the personal relations which prevail at the War Office. For weeks past stories have been in circulation there of serious divergences between the military and the civil chief. Apparently this renewed divergence arose over what was assumed to be an attempt to place Lord Wolseley in a subordinate position in communicating with the chiefs of military camps and depots. A specific instance, indeed, was personally given me a few weeks ago of an order having been issued that certain information which had been previously sent to the Commander-in-Chief should be in future despatched to the Under-Secretary of State for War. I am now assured that the Premier himself has been made directly acquainted with the business, and that he knows that but for the exigencies of the present military situation Lord Wolseley would have resigned, after having placed the whole matter before the country through the medium of the House of Lords. The incident, I may say, is to-day the theme of excited talk at the War Office, and the chief speculation has been as to whether Lord Lansdowne will issue anything in the nature of a disclaimer or explanation."

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

SIMLA has been stirred to its core by the despatch of the Indian Contingent for China. When it became known that two regiments were to be sent, Army Head-quarters were at once besieged with officers eager for active service, and as battalion has been added to battalion and brigade has grown into division, excitement has intensified. The Simla telegraph wires have been blocked during the greater part of each day for all but urgent messages, and Simla has become divided into two classes—the dejected who are staying behind, and the wildly exultant who have been accepted for employment. The view most generally taken here is that supposing the trouble does not fizzle out in the next week or two, it will be a far bigger affair even than the South African campaign. It seems also likely to become the long-hoped-for chance for the Indian Army to settle a really serious foreign complication without assistance from home. The jealousness with which the fighting and consequent honours and rewards, connected with the Transvaal war, have been reserved to the British service has made the great inequality, as regards promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, more glaring than ever. The chance which China now offers, therefore, is being seized upon with extraordinary avidity. Already the record established by the South African Contingent in the matter of speediness of mobilization and embarkation, is in a fair way of being eclipsed, in spite of the additional difficulties caused by a rough monsoon at sea, and blazing heat inland. The smoothness with which all the arrangements are being made, is equalled by the workman-like nature of the troops that are going. No one in India ever doubted, after what he accomplished in command of a brigade in Tirah, that an expedition commanded by General Gaselee would give a good account of itself anywhere. It may be a salutary experience to the nations of Europe however, to see an Indian Contingent on active service in a campaign in which they are also themselves engaged, and of which therefore they have practical knowledge of the difficulties.

The Viceroy returned to Simla from his trip in the Naldira forest on the 19th, and the next day Lady Curzon opened the Zenana Mission Bazaar which was noticeable for the wonderful bargains offered, the work brought out from home in particular being a revelation to Anglo-Indian ladies in the matter of the value given for the money. Simla has seen so much of fancy fairs in which the desirability of the object of the charity has been considered sufficient to atone for excessive prices, that the committee are to be congratulated on the precedent they have started in this case. The ladies responsible comprised Ladies Collen and Ellers, Mesdames Passy, Finlay, Sanders, Bate, Lukis, and Dallas, and Miss Fox.

Simla has been awakened more than once in the past week by the clatter of rain and the banging of doors and windows, that has sounded like the breaking of the monsoon, but the weatherwise are still divided in their opinion as to whether or no the rains are really here. It is known, of course, that the greater portion of the famine area to the south of us is still scorching in rainless misery, but it is thought that the moisture bearing winds are already traversing the higher strata of the atmosphere and impinging upon the Himalayas. Be this as it may the station is rejoicing in moistened gardens and dust-cleared air, and if anxiety is still intense in the minds of the officials, it is felt that the rain which has fallen is an earnest of a more bountiful supply to come.

Colonel Monck-Mason, who is leaving almost immediately to rejoin his command, is to be congratulated on his parting effort on behalf of the Simla A. D. C., of which he has proved a most capable stage manager. The piece chosen has been Marshall's gay romance of *A Royal Family*, which has been running to full and very appreciative houses during the past week. The plot, as your readers are aware, is a simple one. It has served to bring to notice talents which are altogether above the common in an actress, hitherto little known on the Simla stage. I refer to Mrs. Coffin who makes a charmingly pretty Princess Angela, and whose acting possesses artistic merit of no slight order. Her flirtation with secretary Anselm (Captain Rose), before Prince Ferdinand appears on the scene, is a dainty conception, while the gradual awakening of her more serious passion for the prince in disguise is brought out skilfully, and the despair in her parting with the latter makes a strong contrast to the sunny moment in the last act, where she discovers that the man she has agreed to marry, out of consideration for the welfare of her father's kingdom, is none other than the handsome prince who has won her love. If, however, the Princess Angela is charming, it is to the finished acting of the regal Queen-Dowager (Mrs. Tyler) that much of the undoubted success of the piece has been due. Mrs. Tyler always takes hold of her audiences, and in this case her stately indignation in witnessing the goings on of her royal grand-daughter with the unknown stranger is very laughable developed into subsequent sturdy declaration, when the stranger turns out to be the prince, that she knew all along it was all right. Captain Swiney, in his red cardinal robes, looks the part of the crafty ecclesiastic to the life, whose role in the piece is to dissever the princess from her impolitic tenderness for the undesirable secretary (Captain Rose), who is ultimately convicted on the ground of earlier unpriestly association with a secret society and packed off to a sufficiently distant monastery. It is the cardinal who is responsible for the excursion into the country in which the Royal family, including the princess, take part, and which enables his astute reverence to introduce the prince in disguise. His kindly plans for the young couple, as I have already indicated, shape themselves well, and the princess falls duly in love with the prince, though she takes him to be only a subordinate member of the household to which he belongs, and is only undeceived in the last scene, which, by the way, might be made with advantage to follow a little more rapidly on its predecessor. Of the prince it is only necessary to say that Captain Baker Carr looks himself, and acts naturally, which is all that the part requires. Simla has got into the way of laughing when "W. Loraine" comes on the stage, and as King Louis VII, this gentleman gives his audience excellent reason for the indulgence, being really exceedingly funny in his robes of State. Of the minor characters I should specially mention R. J. Pinder, whose searchings for a conspiracy, which does not exist, are sometimes distinctly humourous. The piece is gorgeously mounted, the uniforms doing much credit to the judgement of Mrs. Thompson, the mistress of the robes. The following is the full caste :—

Louis VII. (King of Arcacia)	W. Loraine.
Prince Charles Ferdinand (his only son)	Miss P. Hotz
Victor Constantine (Crown Prince of Kurland)	R.G.T.Baker Carr
The Duke of Berascon	E. R. C. Butler.
The Count Varensa	W. Moylan.
Baron Holdensen (Chief Commissioner of Police)	R. J. P. Pinder.
The Cardinal Casano	A. J. H. Swiney.
Father Anselm (His Secretary)	J. L. Rose.
Margaret (Queen-Consort)	Miss Lovett.
The Queen Ferdinand (Mother of King Louis)	Mrs. Tyler.
The Princess Angela (only daughter of King Louis)	Mrs. Coffin.
The Countess Carini (Lady-in-Waiting)	Miss Harvey.

Lords, Ladies, Ambassadors, A.D.C.s Officers, Servants, Mesdames Moylan and Bowring, the Misses Becher, King, Shaw and Hoseason, Messrs. Gough, Stratton, Smith, Campbell, Prior, Gillespie, Duffy, Clarke, A. Bartlett and E. Bartlett.

LADY Roberts, in a letter to a friend in London, mentions that the sorrow of the Commander-in-Chief at the loss of his son is still as deep as ever. "Nothing," her ladyship adds, "that anyone can do will make him the same man again. His grief has added years to his appearance."

STRIKE AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

A STRIKE, arising out of a reduction of wages, occurred at the Gun Carriage Factory yesterday morning, in consequence of which about 400 men are thrown idle. Last month Captain H. A. Young, officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, it is alleged, introduced a new rate of payment for piece-work, the result of which is to considerably reduce the earnings of the men. On Friday the men—artificers, moulders, turners, pattern-makers and blacksmiths—petitioned Captain Young to restore wages to the same level as had been fixed by Major Stanley Smith, who until recently was Superintendent of the Factory. They further expressed their unwillingness to submit to the reduction, and if redress were not forthcoming they were going to appeal to the Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Not receiving a satisfactory reply the men refused to start work yesterday morning, and they assembled on the maidan, near the Post Office. A representative subsequently came from Captain Young requesting representatives from each department to go to the work and talk the matter over. The men refused, asking for a written guarantee that the old rates of payment should be restored. Other representations were made to the strikers but they would have nothing else than a restoration of the same wages as paid during the rule of Major Smith.

The following is a copy of the petition sent to Captain Young :—

"Bombay, 30th June, 1900.

To, Captain H. A. Young, Officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.—Sir,—We, the undersigned employes of the Gun Carriage Factory, beg most respectfully, yet emphatically, to protest against the innovation you have recently introduced in respect of, the rates of the piece-work, which you have considerably cut down. Such a reduction, we beg to point out, cannot but operate most detrimentally to our interests, besides being quite inadequate to the labour and skill required. Moreover, the present time is quite inopportune, we beg to submit for the curtailment in question, inasmuch as we, in common with our fellow-countrymen, have been suffering severely from the combined direful effects of famine and plague. Throughout India both Government and private philanthropists are making all efforts possible to mitigate the distress caused by these calamities by granting extra allowances and grain indemnities and so on, whereas we, unfortunate creatures, far from receiving any such benefits, have the mortification of finding even the rates above referred to, which are none too high, yet further reduced. We may be permitted to state that Major Stanley Smith, our late respected Superintendent, who had keenly at heart, both the interests of Government as well as those of the workmen placed in his charge, had after mature consideration introduced the present system of piece-work and fixed the rates at present in vogue. These rates, we once again beg to say, are not so high as to be susceptible of any reduction, and we pray you will be good enough to rescind the innovation recently introduced by you regarding the curtailment in the rates. We beg to state that if the rates are not restored to what they were fixed at by Major Stanley Smith we shall be most reluctantly compelled to suspend work, and memorialise the Director-General of Ordnance in India for redress, as the game would not be worth the candle. As regards the increase of one half-anna per day in the individual wages, it is, we beg to submit, too small to be of any material advantage to us. We would thank you kindly to raise the allowance to what we used to receive in byegone days. Then as regards special concession made by Col. Walker permitting us to leave office ten minutes before time, that is to say, about 4-20 p.m., to enable us to catch the 4-30 p.m. train leaving Colaba, was a real boon to us. Colonel Walker having seen the danger likely to arise by allowing men to run pell-mell, head over heels to catch the train, had with his usual considerateness and largeness of heart, for which we sincerely pray for his prosperity, allowed us the concession in question. It is a matter of serious regret to us that we should be deprived of this special and generously offered privilege. In conclusion, we beg, you will grant us the justice we seek at your hands and pardon us for the trouble we have given you."

THE LATE REV. J. D. OZANNE.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

THE pulpit at Christ Church, Byculla, was occupied on Sunday evening by the Reverend T. Davis, who referred sympathetically to the loss sustained by that congregation by the death of their late pastor, the Reverend J. D. Ozanne. He said that if it had been possible the Bishop of the Diocese would have preached that evening, but in his unavoidable absence his Lordship had requested him to read the following letter :—

"Dear Mr. Davis,—I understand that you will kindly take the service at Byculla on Sunday evening next. I should have been glad, indeed, if it had been possible for me to occupy the pulpit myself and to express my deep personal sympathy with the congregation who have lost such a devoted and able pastor, and one whom they so greatly respected and loved. The blow which has fallen upon them is one which affects the whole diocese.

"Mr. Ozanne was one of the very best of our chaplains, a scholar and a man of culture, as well as a wise, hard-working parish priest. He was also a careful and accurate man of business. As one of my examining chaplains I had intimate knowledge of his habits of work, and I observed with constant appreciation the conscientious attention and wise discrimination which he exercised in that responsible department of his duties. He has left behind him the memory of a bright example, and though we could ill spare him we must believe the Master needed him for a higher order of service.—Yours very sincerely,

J. BOMBAY."

The preacher went on to say that the presence of such a large congregation was in itself a living testimony to the faithful and self-sacrificing labours of him whose loss we mourn. As a congregation you have had opportunities of realizing the real worth of the man, his unassuming gentle manner, his ripe experience, his deep spiritual tone and sincere sympathy. From the Bishop's letter you will have noticed that the loss of such an earnest priest is not only a congregational one, great though that may be, but diocesan. Mr. Ozanne belonged to us all, and his scholarly attainments and valued experience were devoted to the service of the church in this diocese. His experience in pastoral work was the result of many years' faithful service as a parish priest in England. A missionary in Melanesia, and a chaplain in this country, moreover, he was a student, a man of wide reading and literary ability, and his utterances from this pulpit were those of the scholar, the man of culture, the devoted servant of his flock. For these reasons, doubtless, he never became a party man, his lips knew no shibboleth, his sympathies were broad, as broad as the church itself. Nature bids us mourn over the loss of one whose gentle spirit, genial manner and genuine earnestness have left an indelible impression on the work now to be committed to others. However, lest sorrow be too long and deep, grace enables the Christian to change the dirge of mourning into the song of triumphant praise. No wonder then the church in her commemoration of the blessed dead raises the voice of praise and thanksgiving in the words of her eucharistic service :—"We bless Thy holy name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear beseeching Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples that with them we may be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom."

THE experiences of Famine Relief Officers, remarks the Allahabad paper, are varied. The following is unusual, and must have been exciting. Mr. R. C. Thompson, of the Central Provinces Forest Department, is on duty as Charge officer among the Baigas in the Mandla District. He was riding one evening from Chabi to Sakke. He got to the place where his second pony was, after it was dark ; and in the dark he passed the village. He discovered this when he came to a nullah a little further on, and turned. At the same moment a tiger, that had been waiting for him in front, charged. The pony heard the rush and bolted across country for all it was worth. The tiger followed, striking at the pony as it went. The pony came to a nullah, fell and rolled over. Mr. Thompson, who fortunately was not hurt, struck a light immediately, and set fire to the grass. The tiger stopped, spat at the fire, and tried to frighten the pony away from it by roaring and pretending to charge. Mr Thompson remained in the nullah, protected by the fire for about half-an-hour, when the tiger gave it up and moved off. The pony bore marks (but not much more than skin deep of the tiger's claws ; but Mr. Thompson escaped absolutely unhurt thanks to good fortune and his own presence of mind.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon the monthly meeting of the City Improvement Trust, which was the first open to the Press, was held at the offices of the Trust. Mr. Rebsch presided and there were also present Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Viegas, Mr. J. M. Dick, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. Blaney and Mr. J. Wilcocks.

PLOT SOUTH OF THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

In reference to the leasing of this plot the Land Committee reported that the solicitors desired instructions regarding the height of buildings and as to the provision of servant's quarters. The Committee considered that no buildings should exceed 80 feet in height on the Hornby and Paltan Road frontages, or 60 feet on the new road to be constructed south of the Crawford Market. Until tenders are received it is not possible to say whether servant's houses are necessary or not, but we consider the solicitors should reserve the right to the Board to insist on servant's quarters being provided if such a course is thought desirable after the receipt of tenders. We have also reconsidered the rates at which the plot is to be leased, in reference to a decision arrived at at our meeting of the 27th March 1900, that "the plans should provide for leasing such open spaces and passages on such positions and of such dimensions as the Board consider requisite. Such passages and open spaces shall in the aggregate be not less than 1-3rd the total area of the site." We consider it exceedingly desirable that the provision of such open spaces should be arranged for in so large a plot and one on which it is proposed to permit the erection of unusually lofty buildings, but we are of opinion that with the compulsory provision of so large an area of open ground within limits of this plot, it will be advisable to allow some concession to the lessees in respect of the land not allowed to be built upon. The rates sanctioned are Rs. 1 1-2 with 8 annas increments, equivalent at 4 per cent., to Rs. 51-87 per square yard. If 1-3 the area of the plot is left open, and, at the same time, the sanctioned rates are charged upon the whole plot, the land actually built upon (2-3rds of the whole area) will cost the lessee Rs. 77-8 per square yard. This we consider so high a rate that we fear it may deter applications being made. We therefore, recommend that for the open ground, up to a limit of 1-3rd of the whole area of the plot, half the sanctioned rates, viz, annas 12, Re 1, Re 1 1-4 and Rs. 1 1-2 should be charged. This concession will result in the lessee being liable for the payment of an equivalent, at 4 per cent, of Rs 64·83 per square yard, for the land actually built upon or upon which he is at liberty to build. We consider that this is a full valuation for this site, but if, perchance, the concession made is perhaps in excess of actual requirements, we are confident that we shall obtain higher tenders for the right to build and in this way we shall be recouped any loss that may be anticipated. We think it of importance that our conditions and terms should be acceptable to intending lessees so that we may make sure of obtaining tenders. We consider that a certain architectural standard should be demanded for the portion of the facade at the Southern apex of the plot and also that the most favourable period for inviting tenders will be 1st. September and that tenders should be in force for one month from that date. We recommend that calls for tenders should be advertised once a week in the principal papers We accordingly recommend that modifications be made in the tenders and contract papers, by the solicitors, in terms of this report and that the completed papers be submitted in due course to the Board for approval and sanction.

WELLINGTON LINES.

The Committee considered a plan prepared by the Engineer of a uniform design for the front dwarf wall and railing and entrance gates in connection with the buildings to be erected on the Wellington Lines Plot, and recommended that the design be approved and the Engineer be asked to arrange to have it invariably adopted in respect of buildings on the this Plot.

The report was adopted.

1ST NAGPADA SCHEME—ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered a letter No. L. R. 1649, dated the 7th June 1900, from the Collector of Bombay, the necessary action on which would be taken. The letter was as under : "With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1533, dated 7th March 1900, I have the honour to inform you that I have made the following award in the matter of land bearing new Survey No. 359 :—(1.) The true area of the land is 15,111 square yards. (2.) The compensation to be allowed for the land with the buildings standing thereon is Rs. 1,97,500, (3.) The said compensation is to be apportioned as follows :—Rs. 13,075 to the Trustees under the will of Vithoba Vasudeo. Rs. 1,84,425 to Isa bin Khalipha. I, therefore, request that you will be good enough to send me, on or before the 30th instant, two cheques (not crossed), one for Rs. 13,075 and another for Rs. 1,84,425 for payment to the parties concerned. 2. At the same time I request that you will kindly arrange to receive charge of the land in question from this office Surveyor, who will be present on the spot on Monday, the 2nd July 1900, at 7-30 a.m., to hand over charge."

EMPLOYMENT OF ESTATE BROKERS.

The Committee also reported that they had considered rules in connection with the employment of estate brokers drawn up by the solicitors for putting the business relationship between the Board and estate brokers on a proper footing. They were of opinion that the rules and procedure laid down are suitable as far as they go, but some provision should be made for limiting the liability of the Board, for the payment of brokerage, to transactions connected with particular and clearly specified properties. They accordingly considered that the solicitors should be asked to add a rule to the effect that no brokerage will be paid by the Board unless the Broker has been authorised, in writing, to act in respect of the property for which brokerage is claimed. It is not intended that the rates of brokerage proposed in the draft rules should affect the scale of brokerage payable to property owners already sanctioned by the Board in Trustees' Resolution No. 90, dated 2nd October 1899. Rule 4 stated that brokerage will be paid by the Board on the following scale :—(a) In the case of sales or purchases on the consideration therefor as follows viz :—On the amount of the consideration up to Rs. 5,000, at 2 per cent. On any excess between Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 20,000, at 1 per cent. On any excess over Rs. 20,000 at ½ per cent. Example—On a consideration of Rs. 30,000 the brokerage would be :—On Rs. 5,000 at 2 per cent. equal to Rs. 100 ; on Rs. 15,000 at per cent. equal to Rs. 150 on Rs. 10,000 at ½ per cent, equal to Rs. 50 ; total on Rs. 30,000 Rs. 300. In the case of letting for term if for a year or less on the rent to be paid and if for more than a year on one year's average rent at the above mentioned rates unless specially stated to the contrary in the agreement or lease entered into.

Dr. Viegas thought the owners of property should be encouraged to come direct to the Board. He proposed as an amendment that the scale of brokerage, under rule 4 should be paid to owners who come direct to the Board to effect a sale.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

Mr. Wacha moved that the Land Committee should consider the desirability of regulating the selection of brokers and draw up a scheme in connection therewith. It was very necessary that they should have a class of respectable brokers to deal with.

The Chairman thought that suggestion might come up later on. It was the Boards' wish that the brokers they employed should work solely in the interests of the Board.

Mr. Wacha withdrew his amendment and the recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

PAREL ESTATE—DRAINAGE OF THE HILL BUNGALOW.

The Land Committee having considered correspondence regarding a call from the Municipality, for the provision of drainage to this old bungalow, estimated to cost Rs. 774, they were of opinion that it was not worth while incurring the large expenditure on drainage unless a higher rent can be obtained for the bungalow. They recommended that the Engineer be directed to try and arrange with the Veterinary Department, for an increased rental so as to make the bungalow a remunerative property to the Board after the drainage work has been executed, and if suitable terms cannot be arranged, the bungalow should be sold for removal.

SALUTING BATTERY PLOT—ERECTION OF ARCADES.

The Trust Engineer having suggested an exchange of land with the Municipality, with the object of connecting the proposed arcade on Apollo Bunder Road with an arcade, which he proposes, should be made on the footpath on the west frontage, which vests in the Municipality, the Committee considered it desirable to have an arcade constructed as proposed by the Engineer and recommended that—(1). The Municipal Commissioner be asked whether he will permit the arcades to be constructed over the Municipal footpath on terms and conditions similar to those agreed upon between himself and Government in the memorandum of agreement, dated 18th July 1896, for arcades to be built over footpath on Hornby Road. (2). That the adjustment of the limits of the Board's land, with those belonging to the Corporation, which appears desirable, should be arranged for with the Municipal Commissioner on terms, which should be duly reported. (3). That if the Corporation permits the construction of the arcade proposed above, the Board should insert in the agreements, a clause compelling the lessee to construct arcades over the Municipal and Board's footpaths, and a charge be made for the portion of the footpaths covered at half the rates of rent sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 8, dated 25th January 1900, for this site.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF TRUST PROPERTY BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee recommended that the Municipality be allowed to temporarily occupy such areas vested in the Board, as can be allotted for plague purposes, including health-camps, on payment of actual expenses of all kinds, and that the terms on which the Municipality may be permitted to occupy the portions of the Flats now used for a carcasse shed, stables and chawls (about 12,183 square yards) should be arranged and reported for the sanction of the Board.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Land Committee reported: we have considered Engineer's plan No. 515 and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 84,460, for constructing roads on the Agripada estate in supersession of the original estimate sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 91 of the 2nd October 1899, the saving being due to the provision of "gadda" instead of "trap" for the footpaths and to the omission of two roads running east and west no longer necessary, owing to the alteration in the sizes of the blocks of chawls, sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 106, dated 4th December 1899. We have also considered another estimate amounting to Rs. 1,18,500 of the cost of constructing these roads with paved footpaths. We beg to recommend that the estimate amounting to Rs. 84,440 be sanctioned on the understanding that if hereafter the Municipality should require the Board to put down stone pavements, an additional expenditure of Rs. 39,606 will have to be incurred.

LAYING OUT OF MARINE LINES.

With reference to Item (a) of a report adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 10 of the 6th February 1899, the Committee stated that having further considered the question of laying out the Government portion of the Marine Lines Estate as illustrated by the Plan and wooden models of the buildings furnished by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Bombay District. They were of opinion that the arrangement of buildings and the extensive ranges of servants' quarters and stabling proposed to be provided for each bungalow, and their disposition at the eastern end of each compound, abutting on to the western frontage of the Marine Lines Road, are in particular likely to prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Board and to depreciate their property. They considered that a cook-room and a servants' common room and water closet could suitably be attached to each house and that stables and coach-houses could be located in a general mews at one end of the estate; also that the western part of the estate might well be laid out as a small ornamental park in which the various bungalows could be located. They recommended that Government be addressed in the foregoing terms.

The whole of the Committee's recommendations were agreed to.

THE HANGING GARDENS ON MALABAR HILL.

The Land Committee having considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner accepting the arrangement proposed for the maintenance of the hanging gardens on Malabar Hill on the Trustees paying half the legal expenses of the lease, and enquiring what nominal rent it is proposed to levy, recommended that a nominal rent of one Rupee per annum be charged.

This was agreed to.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN writes to the Municipal Commissioner as under:

I have the honour to state that the Standing Committee desire to have your views in regard to the points as follows:—

(a) Existence of a large quantity of vegetation in the Tansa Lake. (b) Non-existence of means of emptying the Tansa Lake when necessary. (c) Situation of the outlet of the Tansa Lake with reference to the position of the dam and bungalow. (d) Presence of a large quantity of albuminoid ammonia in the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi waters. (e) Objectionable positions of water mains across drains in the City, and (f) Existence of service pipes in house gullies.

As regards (a) it may be stated that it is now too late in the season to have the vegetation removed from this and other lakes. Besides this it would be practically impossible to totally prevent the growth of vegetation in such situations. You have already sanctioned a grant for the removal of as much vegetation from the Vehar Lake as possible, and the work is in progress.

As regards point (b) I agree with the Dy. Executive Engineer, Water Works, that it would be practically impossible to provide an emptying sluice now, nor would it be possible were it provided, to interupt the supply to the town for the lengthy period necessary to empty and refill the lake. It would, however, be advisable and possible to provide overflow syphons at the several lakes; so that instead of letting out the surface water overflow when the lakes are full, it would be possible to discharge the surplus waters from a lower level instead of as at present, from the top. Estimates for carrying out these works have been called for and will shortly be submitted.

Regarding point (c) it may be stated that the placing of the outlet in the middle of the dam would have been very expensive and would not have been commensurate with the advantage to be gained.

As regards the possible pollution from the bungalow, the Deputy Engineer, Water Works, states as follows:—"A trench has been cut to interrupt any water flowing from it to the aqueduct, which would prevent any faecal matter from reaching the pool referred to, which I take to be that caused by the water splashing over the wall in front of the outlet sluices, and which could easily be filled up."

As regards (d) the large quantity of albuminoid ammonia is probably due to the fact of the water being now abnormally low. As pointed out by Dr. Cayley, however, this impurity is due to vegetables and not to animal contamination, and is got rid of to a very large extent by filtration in the case of Vehar and Tulsi water, and by aeration in the conduit in the case of Tansa water.

As regards (e) I agree with the views of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, expressed in his No. 935 of 25th April 1900. With the exception of small portions of the mains in the elevated parts of the City, the mains are always under pressure, although a low one for the greater portion of a day, and there is no change of negative pressures occurring in the latter. In the particular case of a pipe crossing a drain at Colaba, it may be stated that there is no joint near the point where it crosses, and there is not the least chance of the sewage getting into the main. If, however, it be deemed desirable to lower or raise the pipes crossing the drains an estimate for the same will be submitted.

Regarding (f) the Deputy Excutive Engineer, Water Works, reports that whenever it is brought to the notice of his branch that service pipes are in such a position as that described, steps are taken to have them raised. This is, however, not enough. Instead of waiting until some one points out the positions of the water pipes in house gullies, and then taking action, it would be advisable for the water branch to ascertain at once the depositions of such pipes and to submit proposals, with estimates for raising them.

INDIAN COAL.

IN continuation of its recent remarks regarding the handicapping of the Indian coal-industry by the short supply of rolling-stock working to and from the Bengal collieries, the *Pioneer* notes the official figures regarding the consumption of fuel on railways during the year 1899 as being very much to the point. Putting aside coke and patent fuel, it appears that 1,629,365 tons of coals were consumed, of which 79,511 were imported from England and 1,432 from Japan: the balance was Indian coal. In 1898 the quantity imported from England was only 37,551 tons, while none at all came from Japan. Here, then, in a single year, we have the English import more than doubled, simply because the railways could not obtain the Indian product. The three systems which took the bulk of this coal were:—The North-Western State line, 29,316 tons; the Bombay-Baroda, 25,708 tons; and the Rajputana-Malwa, 19,590 tons. The G. I. P. used only 197 tons, as it drew mainly upon the Singareni and Warora fields for its supplies. The little Bhavnagar-Porbandar system, with a consumption of 7,400 tons, used 4,000 tons of English coal which cost Rs. 25 per ton, as compard with Rs. 17 for Bengal coal, both being delivered at the Bhavnagar docks. The Burma railways used just under 700 tons of Welsh steam-coal out of a total of 47,000 tons consumed. Now there can be no doubt that all railway managers would prefer to use Indian coal, if they could get it, for English coal is more expensive even after its higher steam-producing power is taken into consideration. In the Bengal fields there is practically an unlimited supply of excellent fuel and the outturn can be increased almost indefinitely, but it is waste of money to stack thousands of tons at the pit-mouth waiting for the railway-trucks that never come in sufficient numbers. When we see the imports of English coal rising in a twelvemonth by 111 per cent. and that during a year of high prices at home, there must evidently be something very wrong. The attention which has been directed to the shortage of coal-wagons on the East Indian Railway, is already having some good results; but it will take years to make up lee-way and contracts will have to be placed by railway-boards with collieries at home. The actual proportion that English coal bears to Indian, in the matter of fuel consumption on our railways, is small, but there is no reason why a single ton should be imported: India can supply all the coal required if only the railways will provide sufficient rolling-stock.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DURBAR AT DHARWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An official durbar was held by the Collector of the District on Friday last in the spacious hall of the Training College here, when certificates of merit were presented as a mark of distinction to some five gentlemen of the Dharwar District, who did valuable service during plague time under the administration of Mr. Cappel in the year 1898-99. There were many gentlemen present among whom were notably Mr. Dadasaeb Jagirdar of Hubli. Mr. Westrop, the Assistant Collector, the Police Superintendent and his two assistants, the Educational Inspector of the Division, Huzur Deputy Collector, the two Sub-judges and other high officials of equal standing from Hubli. Exactly at the appointed time Mr. Doderet entered the Durbar Hall in his Political Agent's full dress and the audience received him standing with all the honor due to his exalted position, as a representative of H. R. H. the Queen-Empress of India.

Mr. Doderet rose and said that he was glad to find that so many gentlemen had responded to his invitation to do honor to certain gentlemen, who had done good service at the plague time under Mr. Cappel. He said he was not present at the time, but he knew that fearful epidemic plague visited Dharwar in the years 1898 and 1899 and the people had to pass through a severe ordeal, and at such a time some of the people, official and non-official, assisted Government in fighting out the battle with plague. He continued that they knew that the native officials and non-officials are in a better position to know the feelings and sentiments of the people among whom they move freely, therefore, with the assistance of such gentlemen the Government was in a position to carry out the plague measures to a successful issue to a certain extent. There were other people besides the gentlemen who have received the certificates of merit to-day, but it was decided that only non-officials should receive such certificates. He said he was told that if these certificates were given in a public durbar their value would be enhanced, and with this view he arranged for the durbar. He said he knew that there were other gentlemen among the non-officials who did not receive any recognition from Government; but they have no reason to be sorry for it, inasmuch as they have got self-satisfaction of doing their duty conscientiously assigned to them. Some other gentlemen who did similar work last year would receive also certificates of merits from Government on a future occasion, and he would be glad to hand them over in a similar durbar. It is very difficult, he said, to discern whom to award such certificates; but he said those who have not received any, need not be sorry as he considered the certificates nothing but a piece of parchment paper, and not worth comparing with a duty, one does conscientiously and to his satisfaction. The Collector said there was a spurious plague case in Dharwar some four weeks ago; since then he was glad to state no case was reported, and he wished there would be no plague this year, at least he reasonably expects none, and if unfortunately plague does break out, he expected the same kind of assistance from the same gentlemen. He was glad to find from the reports received from the district that there was seasonable rain, and he wished the outlook of the famine will be changed to a better state and there would be peace and contentment and trade balanced, and the financial state of the Municipality prosperous as it was dislocated owing to prevalence of plague for the last three years. He thanked the audience once more for responding to his call and took his seat amidst cheers. He then formally handed over the certificates to the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Chambasappa, Hanpali Vyasarao Deshpande, and Balwantrao Nadgond. Messrs. Mopurappa and Sanbanangawda Kanur were absent, hence their certificates were given to their friends with instruction to hand them over to the proper parties.

The recipients of these certificates thanked the Collector for recognising their humble services, and acknowledged them in suitable words; when Rao Saheb R. D. Karandiker, the new Head-master of the Dharwar High School said, that the awarding of certificates would go a great way to encourage other people to do plague work more energetically on future occasions. He said appreciation of services however humble they may be, was an important factor in the development of sense of duty, as it is calculated to serve as an incentive. He said he agreed with the Collector's remarks and said that looking to present prospects, there were better days in store for us. Distribution of attar and gulab and three cheers to the Queen-Empress brought the durbar proceedings to a close.

GENERAL MAHOMEDAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will give space in one of your columns to this letter in order to bring to the notice of the Mahomedan public the most beneficial scheme that has been set on foot in the bona-fide interest of this community. The question of transferring the existing General Mahomedan Plague Hospital of the Northbrook Garden to the premises of the Maharatta Hospital near Victoria Garden, under entirely separate and independent arrangement of its own, has been evoking a good deal of interest amongst us, and has been gradually becoming a point for serious consideration. In the first place, I believe, it is not quite manifest to an ordinary Mussulman, that the Northbrook Garden, which, in the haste of providing some suitable arrangement for plague-stricken people when the plague first burst out, was taken up for use as General Mahomedan Plague Hospital, did not, in the long run, prove it to be a suitable place to continue it so any longer, for the simple reason, that the Garden was intended for public recreation, and that the arrangements made there for the protection and convenience of plague patients, contacts, males and females, are far from being satisfactory. And to add to these already existing miseries, the monsoon has made its appearance. It cannot be denied that the localities, that surround the garden, are more or less unhealthy and therefore the existence of such a small garden close to them, is of highest importance, and would greatly serve to alleviate the evils that would otherwise be impending. Besides, while looking at the garden itself, and at the accommodation provided for the hospital purposes, you will certainly wonder how it must have been answering all the requirements of an ordinarily well-kept hospital. This year, when the epidemic was at its zenith, I heard, there was hardly room to admit over 85 or 90 patients with convenience. The wards, in their present state, are hardly above ground level to prevent damp coming in, and the wall tatties, which are close to the patients' cots, get so thoroughly saturated with water when it rains, that even a week's strong sunshine will not dry them. There are no ventilating arrangements as satisfactory as could be desired. The roofs are as dilapidated as any other thing there. Accommodation for those who want to attend their patients themselves, is hardly available, and if made available with some difficulty, scarcely suitable to befit it for living in, there being no separate cook-rooms, &c., for them. On the whole, all that is found there is not beyond what was done to meet the mere emergency and rush of necessity at the time. However, in spite of all these deplorable things, I was rather reluctant to concur with those who were in favour of the advisability of transferring this hospital to the premises of the Maharatta Hospital. But yesterday I was requested by Khan Saheb Ibrahim Hafiz to accompany him to see the arrangements that are being made at the Maharatta Hospital. Accordingly, I went there, with the hospital assistant of the Northbrook Garden Plague Hospital and a Parsee friend, and were really surprised to see the construction work of the new wards proceeding splendidly. The Maharatta male and female wards, the office, nurses' rooms, &c., were shown to us, and we were more than gratified to see them, the more so especially, when we thought that similar bandobust has been contemplated for Mahomedans also. There are, besides those that are now being built, four separate wards, each about 105 feet by 27 feet wide sufficient to accommodate 40 patients in each at a time, and ready for immediate occupation. The structure of these wards is practically as firm and strong as permanent ones. Roofings, though of "jhowlee" at present, are high enough for ventilation, and quite impervious to damp or water. There is a 6 feet pathway in the middle of the wards with 10 or 11 feet space on both sides to amply accommodate the beds of patients and separate place for contacts' residence, their cook-rooms, and bath-rooms. And to describe the finishing touch of all these, the garden is as lively and refreshing as it is large. In fact, everything is just as can be desirable for the convenient and satisfactory treatment of patients on the latest sanitary principles. In conclusion, I have to say that if the plague and municipal authorities concerned would be good enough to give this question their serious consideration, no doubt, Mahomedans also, in their turn, will lose no time in taking advantage of the golden opportunity of availing themselves of the generous grant of Rs. 3 000 by H. H. the Aga Khan for this scheme, and soon form a committee for the purpose of arranging a deputation to wait upon, and represent the matter formally to the officials concerned—I mean to the Municipal Commissioner.—Yours, &c.,

S. ABDUR RAHMAN.

New Nagpada, July 2.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A RELIGIOUS CHALLENGE.

THE Bishop of Lahore has returned the following answer to the Mahomedans who sent him an invitation to meet Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian in a controversy:—

Harvington, Simla, 12th June, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I have received a printed letter, signed by yourself and a number of other gentlemen, asking me to appoint a time and place for a public discussion with Mirza Gulam Ahmad of Qadian, on certain tenets of Christianity and Islam. I am sorry that I cannot accept the proposal which you make, and this chiefly for the following reasons:—

(1) I decline to meet Mirza Gulam Ahmad in any such friendly relationship as the discussion which you propose would involve. The Mirza Sahib, in venturing to call himself the Messiah, assumes with no shadow of authority that name by which we Christians are called and which we regard with profoundest reverence, and offers in my opinion a most grievous insult and dishonour to Him Whom I worship as my Lord and Master, how then can I possibly consent to meet him in a friendly way?

(2) You refer in your letter to my own desire in all controversy to conduct it with entire courtesy and with respect for the feelings of those with whom in matters of belief I am compelled to differ. I can honestly say that it always has been my sincere wish to conform to this rule, and to utter nothing which could legitimately hurt the feelings of those who hold views differing from my own. When, however, I read what the Mirza Sahib has from time to time written on the subject of the Christian Faith, and see with what bitterness and scurrility he refers to incidents in the life of our Lord Jesus Christ as narrated in the four Gospels which we Christians receive and reverence as part of God's Holy Word, I can only draw the conclusion that he does not set before himself the same standard of courtesy and respect for the feelings of an opponent in controversy as that at which I have always aimed. On this ground therefore again I am not willing to meet him on a common platform. The Mirza Sahib may, as you assure me have a considerable number of followers, but no one can deny that his claim to be the Messiah is entirely rejected and indeed treated with ridicule and contempt by an overwhelming majority of Mahommedans in this Province; therefore while I, however unworthy I may personally be, am in some sense truly representative of the Christian community by virtue of the office which I hold, the Mirza is not, in any sense whatever, representative of the Mahommedan community. Why then should I consent to meet him on an equal platform?

(3) It is necessary to remember that, since my appointment as Bishop of this Diocese, my "primary" work must necessarily be that of attending to the wants of the Christian Church, and doing my utmost to strengthen it and build it up from within in the true faith of God and in holiness of life, and that consequently the work of a simple evangelist (*i.e.*, of one who devotes his time to preaching to, and in various methods striving to bring to a belief in the Christian faith those who are at present outside of it) can only occupy a secondary place in my time and thoughts. It is indeed a work to which I am greatly attached, and in which I engage with much pleasure, but when God has called me to serve him in another way, I must obey His voice. I cannot therefore in any case give up from my primary work the amount of time which you desire for the purpose of controversy of this kind.

(4) Lastly I think it very important to emphasise a great difference of standpoint (between yourself and me) as regards the possible results to be obtained from such religious controversy. In your letter you express your desire that "on the result of the investigation we should bow submission to the holy prophet who transcends the whole world in the purity of heart, excellence, Divine power, and moral rectitude." In other words you consider possible to ascertain the path of true religion and prove conclusively the superiority of one religion over another by purely intellectual controversy. I believe that this view is fundamentally wrong and contrary to the teaching of God's Holy Word; and that its prevalence in the minds, of many in this country is doing enormous injury. I cannot therefore consent to give countenance or support to it by any action of mine. We believe that religion appeals not to the reason only but to the whole of man, his will, his feelings, his moral desires, his capacity of faith, in short to his heart as well as to his head. In the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ the knowledge of God and of His true Faith is connected not so much with acuteness of intellect as with purity of heart and humble obedience to Him in the actions of life. Thus on one occasion Christ says: "Blessed are the pure in heart for *they shall see God*" (St. Matthew, v. 8.) And again in another place which is, I think, of immense importance in this connection, He says: 'If any man willeth to do His will (that is, God's will) he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself" (St. John VII 17.) My own firm belief, is, that no man can be brought to a living knowledge of the true God except by the help of his Holy Spirit and that such help is given as I have already indicated) to the penitent and pure in heart and the humble and upright in life rather than to those men of acute intellect, who are best able to sustain well a part in religious controversy. It is quite true that I do think it very desirable for the members of the two faiths (Christian and Mahomedan) to come to know each other, and to understand each other's beliefs much better than has been the case in the past. This is why I am myself glad on the one hand, at time to study those writings of your faith which may best enable me to understand its true contents and doctrines; and on the other to give lectures, such as those recently delivered in Lahore, thereby affording an opportunity for questions to be asked by which those who are present may perhaps come to a truer and clearer understanding of the doctrines of one Faith than they previously possessed. But this, I think you will see, is very different from joining in a controversy, the professed result of which is to be the acceptance, by those who take part in it, of that religion, the claims of which to be divine should seem at such a time to have been most conclusively demonstrated. It is not therefore possible for me at any time, to engage in a discussion on this condition. Although this letter is not in print it is entirely open to you have it printed, or to make such use of it as you deem desirable. I assume that I am dealing with Mahomedan gentlemen, and that, therefore if printed at all it will be printed in its entirety and without any variation.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant (Sd.) G. A., LAHORE.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B. A., clerk in the office of the Collector of Thana, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Salsette (Thana), until further orders. Sirdar Pandurang Dattatray has been appointed Sub-Registrar at Dhanoo in the Thana District.

Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., who has been in medical charge of Sir Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney Dispensary at Bandora, now intends to retire from the service of Government on account of the state of his health, which has suffered in consequence of a carriage accident he met with, while acting Civil Surgeon at Rutnagiri.

Mr. D. I. De Monte, J. P., member of the District Local Board, Thana, has resigned on account of old age and continued ill-health. At a meeting of that body, held a few days ago, it was proposed by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, seconded by Rao Saheb Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar and carried unanimously that a resolution be passed expressive of the appreciation of his services on the Board and regret at his enforced retirement.

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been found missing from the office of the Nazar of the District Court of Thana. Enquiry is being made by Mr. Tipnis, and several clerks of the office have been examined in the matter.

Yesterday a policeman, named Krishnaji Babaji, who attempted to get down from a third class carriage of Poona passenger train at Thana station, while the train was in motion fell on the platform and received injuries to his head. He was removed to the Civil Hospital for medical treatment.

The daily average number of poor men employed on test work under Public Works Agency in this district during the past week were as follows:—Men 8, women 14 and children 10. Daily average number of persons received gratuitously in 89 villages in Thana during the week was as follows:—Men 269, women 404 and children 305.

Yesterday the Thana Municipality lodged a complaint in the Court of First Class Magistrate of Thana against the Manager of Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone Mill, for committing a public nuisance at the G. I. P. Railway Station and in environs of the town of Thana.

Seventeen deaths (including twelve deaths from cholera) were registered in the town and suburbs of Thana during the past week.

Two inches and fifty cents rain fell here on Sunday, two inches and sixty-six cents on Monday, and fifty cents on Friday. Total to Saturday, June 30, six inches and sixty-two cents. Total fall to same date last year 1899, twenty-one inches and sixteen cents.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd June, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 23rd June 1900	2,102,567
3 Balance to be remitted from 24th June 1900 to 31st March 1901	14,337,433

TRANSFRONTIER AFFAIRS.

AT a time when so many of the troops in India have been despatched to distant fields or are on the point of starting, it is not irrelevant to take a backward glance at the tribal country beyond the Malakhand which in 1895 and 1897, and again at the close of 1898, commanded so much attention. Happily Surat, Boner, Dir, Bajour and Chitral are in a peaceful state: they are not simply declared to be so officially, but they are actually in that condition. The Mad Fakir is no longer heard of, and if he be still in the flesh, he is lying very low indeed. So with that arch-conspirator, the Hadda Mullah: he has apparently kept his word as to severing his connexion with mundane affairs, and the death of his patron, General Gholam Hyder, Commander-in-Chief in North-Eastern Afghanistan, doubtless has confirmed him in his intentions not to stir up strife again in Bajour. The annual Relief of the Chitral garrison, now reduced to 2 guns of a mountain battery, 1 company of Sappers, and a solitary battalion of Native Infantry, causes no anxiety to the military authorities. The autumn has been found to be the best time for the movement, as the Lowarai Pass between Dir and Killa Drosh is then free from snow and the road is in fair condition. The Reliefs which have just been published show that the only precaution that will be taken will be to move the 36th Sikhs from Rawalpindi to Dir temporarily. They will march up with the 42nd Gurkhas, No. 5 Company of Bengal Sappers and a section of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, half at Dir, and then return with the troops relieved. By the time that the autumn comes round the railway from the Kabul River at Nowshera to Dargai at the foot of the Malakhand should be open for traffic, and the troops can thus be railed along this section of the route. The best sign that the country to be traversed is peaceful is the great increase in trade with India to which we lately drew attention. With over 110 lakhs worth of goods changing hands in the year, the people must obviously have put their fanaticism into the back-ground; but still—they buy rifles when they can get them.—"Pioneer."

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TWENTY-FIFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	10435591	2	1
Collected in Malda Zilla School by P Bose	5	0	0
Baintbari Tea Estate, Sirdars and their coolies	77	8	0
Baintbari Tea Estate, Babus Native Establishment etc	33	11	0
Baintbari Tea Estate, W Help, Esq. Manager	20	0	0
Major Genl J Emerson 2nd Subscription.	150	0	0
"M C F G"	20	0	0
From Comptroller General, balance of 1897 Fund, refund of commissions on purchase, etc of Government paper	1865	3	8
South Australian "Register" Adelaide, 10th Instalment £101-7-2	1508	9	5
Count Joseph de Souza Dominica, British West Indies	103	0	0
"Bee-bee"	20	0	0
2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Agra	373	0	0
Free Church of Scotland Band of Hope	100	0	0
Officers R A M C Nowgong 2nd subscription	15	0	0
Officers and subordinates Oudh District, Military works Lucknow	39	0	0
From Napier N Z 2nd instalment £199	2973	6	0
Augore Lal Dutt	5	0	0
Assam Branch 2nd instalment from Habigunj	170	0	0
Officers of Bengal Command, Head Quarters Naini Tal for June	158	9	0
Assam Branch 8th instalment from Shillong	32	0	0
Assam Branch, 2nd instalment from Sylhet	1000	0	0
Assam Branch Messrs Kunda and Co Railway Contractors North Cachar Hills	800	0	0
Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada	1500	0	0
From Gisborne N Z 4th instalment £22-0-8	329	13	8
Maharani Saheba of Durbhanga	5000	0	0
2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers Meerut for June	55	3	0
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Regiment Murree	320	14	0
Frank Wiedemann Esq Thomaston Long Island New York	3	0	9
Asst Surg F F Bedell I S M D Meerut	2	0	0
Bridge Winnings	313	0	0
Non-commissioned officers and men Royal Irish Rifles Fort William for May	75	2	0
24th Coy E D R A Delhi for June	35	0	0
Queensland Government 3rd subscription £200	3000	0	0
People of Southport 7th instalment	2932	8	4
Birkdale Indian Famine Fund 1st instalment £150	2250	0	0
Birkdale Indian Famine Fund 2nd instalment £200	2991	2	5
Assam Branch 1st instalment from Manipur	1140	14	0
41st B R F A Lucknow for June	16	11	0
From Paisley 3rd instalment £350	5249	4	10
From Glasgow 9th instalment	45000	0	0
From Liverpool 7th instalment £1000	11912	10	0
Lt Col C C Vaid I M S	100	0	0
Christian offering to India Fund 7th instalment £300	4182	7	10
Collected in offices of Adjutant General in India and Director of Military Education in India	90	0	0
Burmah Branch 6th instalment	31000	0	0
Richardson Evans Esq	156	13	0
Devendra Nath Banerjea Zilla School Arrah	1	0	0
G O Ranger Esq	75	0	0
Engineering Department A B Railway Gauhati Division	76	0	0
Dublin Mansion House Fund 4th instalment £500	7441	13	9
19th instalment from Mansion House Fund	180000	0	0
3rd instalment from Manchester	100000	0	0
Halifax "Herald" Canada, 6th Instalment £200	2976	11	11
Dublin Mansion House Fund 5th instalment £500	7441	13	9
Total up to date	10864029	4	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for this afternoon. Weather permitting.

Tent pegging. Individual.
(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

Time Race.

Competitors to ride given course the one finishing nearest to given time to win. Competitors will be told given time before starting. They may not carry a watch nor ask the time from any one.

Jumping Competition.
(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

Needle and Thread Race. (Ladies Nomination)

Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, carrying a piece of thread, calico and a button; dismount, thread a needle which will be given them by Nominatrix who will then sew the button on the calico, mount and return over same course. Button must be properly sewn on and must be handed to judges after arrival at winning post.

Gentlemen must dismount 20 yards before reaching ladies, where syces will be standing.

Pony Scurry-about 2 1-2 furlongs. Catch weights. All start at Scratch.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Hon. Sec.

4th July.

N.B.—If ground is slippery, or entries few, other events may be substituted.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of Communication—
Cable Paramaribo, Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Mole, St Nicholas, Cape Haiti, interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Tsubsiung.

Messages can be accepted for Mafeking (Bechuanaland) at senders risk and subject to delay.

In consequence of interruption of Chinese land lines between Tientsin and Peking, telegrams for Peking are transmitted at senders risk. During the disturbances in China a night service has been established at the Cable offices at Wladiwostock, Nagasaki and Shanghai for transmission of State telegrams.

Lines Shanghai Tientsin interrupted.

Telegrams for Tientsin and beyond can only be accepted at senders risk.

Communication with Tientsin totally interrupted.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company will do what is possible to convey telegrams to Tientsin with least delay.

In addition to the Codes already notified, the Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory Universal Edition 1900, the Atlantic Cable Directory of registered address and Directory Code 1898 has been deposited with authorities at Aden.

Russian Government announces that exchange of private and Commercial telegrams in cipher language for places in Amoor province is suspended but those in transit will be forwarded without restriction via Wladiwostock. Cables Gibraltar Tangier and Hongkong Macao interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd July.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	20	23 p.m.	1	13
Teheran	2	2	55 p.m.	1	11
Suez	...	...	...	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd July.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	7	45	0	2
" Karachi	0	11	0	3
" Madras	1	58	0	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,631 tons, Captain J Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st June via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Skinner, Mrs Summerfield and three children, and Miss E Cook.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Cowrie	3155	Danies			Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Livingstone			M M & Co
Dido	3177	Pickering			M M & Co
Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham			M M & Co
Peshawar	2202	McAlister			H C Joosub
Obra	3196	Brown			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Taher	1384	Coates	Mauritius	3 7	H Cassum
B	Quito	2152	Baird	Glasgow		W & A G & Co
C	Johannesberger	1847	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
F	Scindia	2075	Gruchy	Zanzibar	12-7	M M & Co
H & J	Magdala	3310	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	2497	Curtis	London	3-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adam	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Chusan	2852	Denny	China	17-7	P & O Co
P	H M S Marathon		Field			Government
R	Setos	1234	Carssen	Zanzibar	6-7	F Heyer
	Transport.					
D	Duke of Portland	2431	Long	China	7-7	M M & Co
Q	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	5-7	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	M Goa	4-7	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	3-7	W & A G & Co
3	Virawa	2128	McDougall	China	6-7	M M & Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	4-7	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta	2851	Symons	Aden	7-7	P & O S N Co
9	El Guise	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
10	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	7-7	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	14-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	3-7	M M & Co
15	Courland	763	Soutar	Zanzibar	14-7	H C Joosub

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Aglaja .... 1895 tons gross .... A L S N Co

† P & O Coy Dry Dock.
*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at 7h. 51m. 15·7s. corresponding to exactly 3hrs. Greenwich time, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, June 1

The steamer Armenia, Captain Shanklin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London, &c.
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee and Co.
Clan Murray s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.
Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—25 cases ale and stout, Eduljee and Co; 500 boxes soap, Toolsidas Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases medicine, &c, Madon Sons and Co.
Sobraon s—8 bales wall paper, A Sumsoodin and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Annam s—54 cases wine, Phillips and Co.

FROM VENICE.

R Rubattino s—6 cases glass beads, F R Papa and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

E Franz Ferdinand s—2 cases bangles, &c, F R Papa and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—90 bales wool, O Sulleman; 10 bales wool, and 12 bales goat hair, A Allahibux; 10 cwt old copper, R Keroba.

FOR LONDON.

Mars s—17 bales hides, Rustomjee M Kooka; 18 bales skins, B Esmail; 99 cwt gum, M Merally; 4 bales woollen carpets, N Futehally and Co; 5 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

Armenia s—1,000 cwt bone meal, A H Cassum and Co.

Arabia s—650 cwt horns, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal, M Jamal; 1,000 cwt bone meal, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—210 bales cotton fly, M Mooljee and Co; 200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 1,749 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—4,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 84 cwt myrabollams, N M Tejpal; 200 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co; 175 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhicujee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—26 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—31 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 6 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 28 chests opium, Talati and Co; 16 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 37 chests opium, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Dismissal.

285 1900—Craigie L and O—Dudby Fulcher Savill and another vs John and Blogg and another—Pestonji R and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

41 1900—Wadia and G—Bomanjee Edaljee Kaseenath vs Juggonath Shunker Bhinde and others—Part heard.
171 1900—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee and others vs Bhansidher Linghania—Payne G and S.
256 1900—Payne G S and M—Hursukdas Morarjee and others vs Nurbharam Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F
263 1900—Little and Co—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Bai Manekbai and others—Bhaishanker and K.
281 1900—Wadia and G—Aspandiar Kaikushroo and another vs Sagcocabai.
308 1900—Framjee and D—Gabriel Sevadgian vs S Saheb Maricair and another.
309 1900—Framjee and D—Sarkio D Janekyan vs S Saheb Maricair and another.
311 1900—Khanderao and S—Tarachand Luckmandas and others vs The Hope Mills Co, Ld.
313 1900—Daphtary and F—Chandoolal Jekissondas vs The Hope Mills Co, Ld.

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.—Part heard.
97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and M H Khan. Part heard.
489 96—M J and M—Lakmidas Harrivalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611 99—Bicknell M and M—Aishabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H—Part heard.
502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.
629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.
745 99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford Bayland Co. Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,121	1,08,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,731	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date .... " 31,49,361

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

A WORLD'S Temperance Congress was opened on June 11 in the Medical Examination Hall, on the Thames Embankment. Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., presided at the morning session, and in his opening address referred to difficulties, political, social, and other, in the way of the temperance movement, and also to some encouraging facts. His advice to temperance reformers was to take what they could get at present, and in due time ask for more. Papers were afterwards read on the history of temperance reform in the United States, South America, Great Britain and Ireland, temperance reform in relation to other social questions, and other kindred topics. In the afternoon the congress sat in three sections, in which the papers read dealt with temperance in relation to history, religion, and morals, and sociology. There was an evening meeting at the City of London School at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is president of the congress, occupied the chair. On June 12 the general morning session was presided over by Mr. W. S. Caine, who delivered an address on "Temperance in India and the Far East."

From all parts of the world, he said, evidence came that, as civilisation and education made progress, all sensible and earnest people realised that the use of intoxicating liquors was a social, physical, and national mistake; and as temperance principles gained ground, not only in the minds of the people, but in sensible laws, facilities for the sale of drink would be got rid of. With regard to the excise policy of the Indian Government, he claimed to be the first Englishman who had seriously set on foot an inquiry into it. The Government of India instituted a thorough inquiry and introduced serious reforms, and the alarming increase in the excise revenue was checked. But in recent years the excise revenue had again advanced; in fact, it had more than doubled during the last 25 years. Mr. S. Smith accordingly intended, at the earliest available opportunity, to call the attention of the House of Commons to the excise administration. In the meantime the total abstinence work carried on by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association among the natives had made splendid progress. There were now in India 283 societies affiliated to the assocation. A lamentable fact was that customers of the liquor and drug shops of the Indian Government were mainly drawn from the very poorest strata of Indian society that was the first to succumb to famine or to fall at once into public relief at the first touch of famine. Thanks to the efforts of the Army Temperance Association, of which the Hon. Conrad Dillon was secretary, the number of total abstainers among the British troops in India was 23,610 on April 1 last, the strength of British troops there at the same time being 70,000. Lord Roberts had told him that the result of the total abstinence movement in India had been to add two battalions of effective men to the army there. That meant a saving to the revenues of India of about 400,000*l*. Lord Roberts had also said to him, "If you only give me a teetotal army, I can take it anywhere and do anything with it." (Applause.)

The proceedings of the Congress were continued on June 13. Mr. Diggle, ex-chairman of the London School Board, presided over the morning session, and spoke upon the teaching of temperance principles to school children. Among the subjects of other papers read during the day were the Band of Hope movement, prohibition and local veto, and women's temperance work. In the evening there was a great demonstration at Exeter Hall, organised by the temperance workers of London as a hearty welcome to their fellow labourers from all parts of the world. Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided.

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[illegible] OF SCIENCE.

[illegible] who die [illegible]ntly to [illegible]ier and [illegible] Batelli on [illegible] and was [illegible] hours after [illegible] The method [illegible] now been tried on [illegible]t least in one case, [illegible] compression [illegible] heart. The patient was 24 years of age, and had [illegible]gone an operation, and afterwards was taken [illegible] The heart stopped, and the doctors [illegible]thmic traction of the [illegible]ompression of the [illegible]ations began, the [illegible]is head, and recog[illegible] or three minutes, [illegible]nd the treatment was [illegible]cess; but again the [illegible]ever, that his decease [illegible] due to a [illegible]ented the total success [illegible]e method. The [illegible]t is therefore encouraging and may yet lead to important results. Probably [illegible]e are cases of death from syncope or failure of the [illegible]t which might be remedied like cases of drowning [illegible]e proper treatment were found and applied.

[illegible]ccording to M. Tommasina, in a paper to the [illegible]demie des Sciences, Paris, the exposed conductors, [illegible] antennæ," as the French call them (why not [illegible]ectrodes"?) of the wireless telegraph are able to influence photographic plates. In the dark they are luminous. On gelatine bromide plates they leave a vague, woolly impression.

Indian journals tell of a luminous crab captured by a dredge of the Zoological Society of Calcutta in the Indian Oceen, about a mile off the coast, and 45 fathoms deep. It is nearly two feet in diameter, and its longest claws are about a yard in length. It has projecting eyes like those of a lobster, and is very voracious. It was put into a tank of sea water, and in two hours it devoured some 50 other crustaceans and fishes. When darkness came it proved phosphorescent, emitting peculier white rays and illuminating the whole tank. The crab was sent to the Aquarium at Calcutta. Luminous flowers, fungi, worms, fishes, &c., were known to science, but not, we believe, a crab, or, at least, one so large before.

Messrs. Cohen and Cole, in a patent, No. 5,543, of last year, describe a selector system of wireless telegraphy for working a number of stations. It is too complicated to describe here, but if successful in practice it will be a decided advance. We may add that the French have decided to equip their Mediterranean Squadron with the wireless telegraph.

"Fibroleum" is a new product, on which M. de Livache reports in the name of the "Comite des Arts Clinique de la Societe d'Enseignment a l' Industrie Nationale," France. It is made from scraps of leather or cardboard made from old pieces of paper. Alkaline solutions dissolve the leather, except the fibres, which are made into sheets of fibroleum by a paper machine. It is not intended to supplant good leather, but is used in making cheap foot-gear.

In the Finland pavilion at the Paris Exhibition there are fragments of a meteorite which fell on the 12th of March last year at Bjurbob, with a report like that of a cannon. The fragments of the stone were scattered over the ice of a frozen lake and picked up afterwards.

Mr. James Loeb, in the "American Journal of Physiology," shows that common salt (chloride of sodium) when pure, that is, when freed from other marine salts which accompany it, is a poison for sea animals, and perhaps it would be the same for man if he did not take with it salts of potash, lime, &c. Small sea fish of the genus "Fundulus" and medusæ were found to die in a day or two in a solution of pure salt in distilled water.

The first volume of reports of the Nansen Arctic Expedition have been presented by the Prince of Monaco to the Academie des Sciences. It has a preface by Nansen on the best form of ship for polar exploration, as well as many scientific memoirs on the rocks, birds, and fishes of the Far North.

Bone caves have been discovered at the "Bains Romains," a few miles from Algiers. They contain bones of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and flint implements of the "mousterian," or leaf-like type of the Quaternary epoch. The Algerian coast was then very different from what it is now.

The "Scientific American," describes a bulletproof shield, or rather screen, for soldiers in firing from the ground. It is formed of two triangular and bulging steel plates hinged together so as to open-out while resting on the ground. The marksman lies behind it and fires through a hole in the middle. When in use it resembles the ram of a battleship in shape, and bullets glance off it. Mauser and Lee-Metford rifles do not pierce it at 400 yards. The bullets of machine guns at 700 yards glance off. Its weight is 13lbs., and is easily carried on the back of a soldier.

"Bamboo manna" (in Sanscrit "Tvak-kshira," or "bark milk," or "Vansa-Sarkara," or "bamboo sugar") is a manna-like, sweet, exudation from bamboo stems. It has recently occurred in the Central Provinces of India, and was reported by the Divisional Forest Officer, Chanda. The natives eat the gum with relish, and it is curious that this "manna" has appeared for the first time in these forests during the greatest famine known to the Central Provices. According to Mr. Hooper, of the India Museum, Calcutta, it occurs in white, or light brown, rods about an inch long and is sweet without the mawkishness of Sicilian manna. It is nearly all sugar, and contains no mannite.

"Nature" has an interesting article by Dr. Frank Clowes on the bacterial treatment of sewage, that is to say, the purification of sewage by means of bacteria which flourish in it. The process is capable of improvement, but is now, he says, fit for the "economical and satisfactory purification of ordinary town sewage."

Mr. W. C, Robbins, Stock Inspector of the Lower Tugela and Mapunlulo Districts writes in the Cape official "Agricultural Journal" that he found that the Government fungus infection for locusts has killed large numbers of them.

Beechwood is under trial in Germany for railway sleepers, but they rot internally unless they are creosoted, when their average life on Alsatian lines is 19 1-2 years. When preserved with chloride of zinc their life is 21 1-2 years.

The oil engine is making way in Palestine for drawing water from deep wells and irrigating orange gardens. One of six horse-power does twice the work of a horse or mule.

Seven rats knotted together by their tails and forming what is vulgarly called the "King of Rats" were found at Courtalain in France last November. This curious occurrence is known to science, but is rarely found. How and why the rats tie themselves together in this way is a mystery; but they are usually nourished by the others. At Altenburg, one of 27 rats is preserved, and others have been found at Bonn, Schnepfenthal, Erfurth, Frankfort, Lindenau. &c., in Germany.

An exhibition of the book industries will be held at Gothenberg, in Sweden, from July 15 to September 1 of this year.

Are the "dying nations" rousing themselves under Lord Salisbury's reference, or are they beginning to feel a new current of energy? Spain has taken up the acetylene industry, and Venice is to have a modern shipbuilding yard on the island of Sant Elena.

The "Gardener's Magazine" recently had a photograph of the remarkable yews of Bedfont, a quant village about 13 miles from London on the road between Hounslow and Staines. They are cut into the form of peacocks, and according to a tradition, represent two proud ladies who rejected the hand of a local magnate. The yew at Buckland, about a mile from Dover, is mentioned in Doomsday Book, and is over 1000 years old.

Signor Giacomo Boni has described an interesting discovery made in the Forum at Rome. It is the sacrarium of Mars, which it now appears was really a seismical observatory, where shocks of earthquake were registered by the oscillation of spears, venerated as those of the father of Romulus. An oscillation is recorded by Livy "Hastæ Martis motæ," dated 570 A. U. C.

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THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

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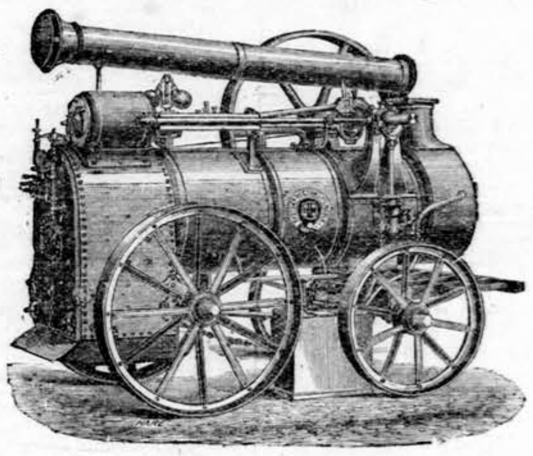

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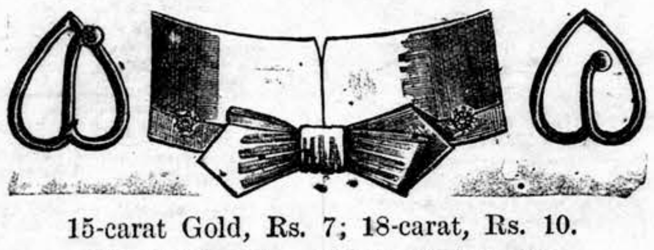

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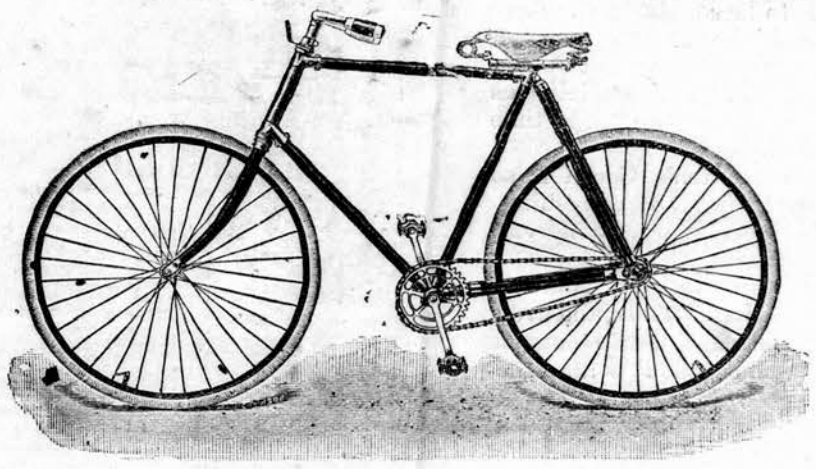
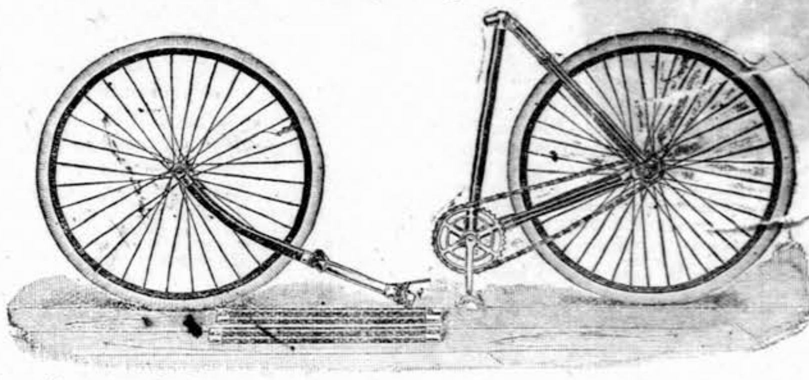
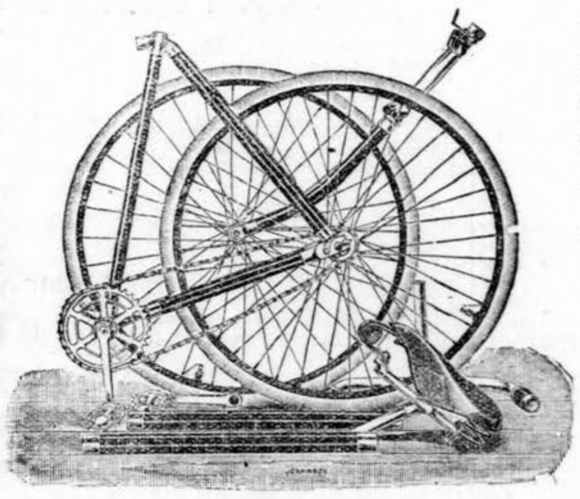




SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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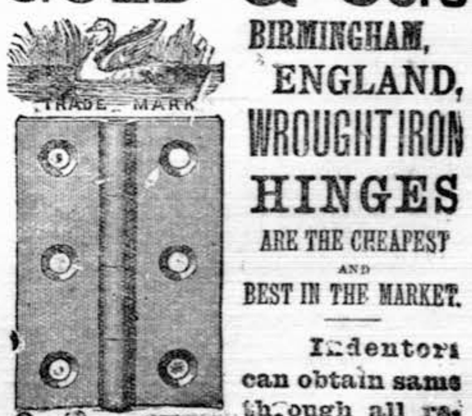

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